The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No 9,797—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
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Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 3 ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscribers for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Porta are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 5th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	350	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

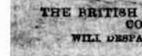
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino & N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P. Nominal	
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.				
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Laird	2272	486	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	T. G. Knox	2245	474	8th May.
S. S. RIDDLIAN	McFee	1235	203	20th May.
S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	500	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.				
S. S. ALEXANDRIA	A. Lindquister	1629	424	15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 600
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Com.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Greene	1878	220	on 16th April.
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord.	1925	200	on 5th June.

FARE ..... Rs. 400.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	27·0	400	W. Brend	24th Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2200	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
BRANKSOMEHALL	R. Gollin	2,100	300	about May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	,, June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400
,, TO LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KAISER-I-HIND	4028	709	R. Methven	17th April.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	24th do.
KHIVA [Extra]	2939	461	G. W. Atwasson	29th do.
VERONA	3085	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	460	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2933	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 26th March 1880. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,609 Tons and 450 H P, will be despatched as above on the 29th April, carrying passengers and cargo.
For particulars of freight and passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PESHAWUR	3600	600	D. Rennoldson	23rd April.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 13th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 24th March 1880. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

S. S. ROUMELIA, CAPTAIN FOTHERGILL, 2,158 Tons, 260 H.P. Nominal.
TO SAIL 17th APRIL.

THIS Fine Steamer will be despatched as above.
She has comfortable First Class accommodated for Twenty-four Passengers.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 31st March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
ESTABLISHED 1873. CAPITAL £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

CARLSBADER SPRUDEL SALZ
THE NATURAL SALT,
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 0
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.
This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.
It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

Per bottle	Cash.	Credit.
,, double size	Rs. 2-0	2-4
	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Or any of the Agents in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ..... Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
THE SUCCESSFUL COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,
OUR BOYS.

Sir Geoffrey Champneys	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Talbot Champneys (his son)	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Ferkyn Middlewick (a retired Butterman)	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Charles Middlewick (his son)	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Poddles	Mr. Carlyon.
Clarissa Champneys	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Violet Melrose	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mary Melrose	Miss Edith Wilson.
Belinda (Maid of all work)	Miss Madge Antoinette.

PROGRAMME TO END OF SEASON.

On FRIDAY, 16th.
Closed for Rehearsal of "H. M. S. Pinafore."

On SATURDAY, 17th.
BENEFIT OF
MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,"
(In which Major Cowper will appear.)
AND
"LITTLE AMY ROBSART."

Note.—Saturday Subscribers' Tickets hold good for this night; Monday Subscribers are requested to be good enough to accept Orchestra Stalls for this evening instead of Monday, 17th, as it is necessary to close on the latter evening for the final rehearsal of "H. M. S. Pinafore."

ON MONDAY, 12th.
Closed for Rehearsal.

On TUESDAY, 20th; WEDNESDAY, 21st; THURSDAY, 22nd; and FRIDAY, 23rd, "H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ... ,, A. J. LEVEY.
Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform half price to Back Seats.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Corporation for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 14th April, 1880, will be held here at 4 p.m THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 15th inst.
By Order of the Chairman,

R. P. BRUNTON,
Acting Clerk. Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th April 1880.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st May next, for six months, one of the best HOUSES on Malabar Hill in Tarwady, commanding a picturesque view of the valley all round. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, beautiful and spacious OFFICE APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon House, above Messrs. Kemp and Co. Rent moderate. Early applications are requested. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The following are the only few remaining BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN for the present March season 1880 :—

	Rent Rs.
Sir Munguldass' New Bungalow	700
The Underwood	600
Cradle Burn	550
Fleetwood	400
Red House	250
Hill House	800
Stone Henge	600
Corson's Lodge	500
Beehive	1000
The Dell	250

For particulars, Plans, and Lists of Furniture apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1867	£300,690
,, 1872	£816,389

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on Approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said.
Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,679,578	1873	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
NEWS AGENTS.

THE following ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are now open for immediate Subscription :—

NEWSPAPERS.

	Bombay. Twelve Months.	Up-country Twelve Months.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Army and Navy Gazette	22 8	24 8
Bell's Life in London	22 8	24 8
Broad Arrow	22 8	24 8
English Mechanic and World of Science	13 12	15 12
Field (with Supplements)	31 0	34 12
Fun (with Almanac)	8 12	10 12
Graphic (with all the extra Nos.)	24 8	27 0
Home News	19 8	21 8
Illustrated Police News	9 0	11 0
Illustrated London News (with all the extra number)	24 8	27 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	24 8	26 12
Judy (including Almanac)	12 8	14 8
Lancet	24 8	26 8
News of the World	12 8	14 8
Overland Mail	19 8	21 8
Pall Mall Budget	22 8	24 8
Penny Illustrated Paper	9 0	11 0
Pictorial World	14 12	16 12
Punch (with Almanac)	14 8	16 8
Queen and Ladies' News	30 0	34 0
Reynold's Weekly News	8 12	10 12
Saturday Review	22 8	24 8
Vanity Fair	31 0	40 8
World	22 8	24 8

PERIODICALS.

All the Year Round	6 0	7 8
Art Journal	18 0	20 0
Belgravia	7 0	8 8
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	18 0	20 0
Bow Bells	5 8	7 0
Bow Bells Novelette	4 12	6 4
Cassell's Family Magazine	5 0	6 8
Cornhill Magazine	7 0	8 8
Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	5 0	6 8
Illustrated Household Journal and Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	7 0	8 8
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	8 0	9 8
Ladies' Treasury	5 0	6 8
Le Follet	11 4	13 12
London Journal	5 8	7 0
London and Paris Magazine of Fashions	7 0	8 8
Macmillan's Magazine	7 0	8 8
Men of Mark	12 0	14 0
Myra's Journal	4 0	5 8
Myra's Midmonthly Journal	4 0	5 8
Nineteenth Century	18 0	20 0
Once a Week	7 0	8 8
Schlide's Monthly Journal of Paris Dress Fashion	3 0	4 8
Sylvia's Home Journal	4 0	5 8
Temple Bar	7 0	9 0
Textile Manufacturer	8 0	10 0
Wedding Bells	4 0	6 0
World of Fashion	7 0	9 0
Young Ladies' Journal	6 4	8 0

☞ Back Numbers will be supplied if in Stock, or will be ordered out from England if available.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons		Rs.	117 half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto	th nnest glass, very superior	,,	142 ,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		,,	168 ,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		,,	160 ,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		,,	161 ,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		,,	198 ,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with fork ditto ditto	,,	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	,,	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	,,	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc.	,,	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	,,	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

THESE excellent time-keepers, unsurpassed in solidity of construction, and whose reputation is now established throughout India, are always in stock in the same quality and sizes :

1.	The Nickel Silver Railway Watch	Rs. 40
2.	The Nickel Silver Railway Watch, extra large size	,, 60
3.	The Pure Silver Railway Watch	,, 60
4.	The Pure Silver Railway Watch, keyless	,, 70

No trouble and expense is spared in our Manufactory to conserve to these watches their well-deserved popularity.

CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES

In plain nickel silver cases. A really cheap but good watch, calculated only to give correct time, and to be strong and durable. The movement is built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has only been spared there where the quality of the watch would not suffer, such as in the metal of the case, and by omitting unnecessary ornamentation. Therefore its cheapness and therefore its success. Its usefulness as a Campaign watch is fully recognised through the continuous numerous orders we receive from every quarter from the Army in the Field. The Watches are in stock as follows :

In German Silver open crystal face case	Rs. 25
In German Silver hunting case	,, 30
In German Silver half hunting case	,, 35
In German Silver hunting case, extra large strong	,, 32

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

JUST UNPACKED,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF KID GLOVES,

BLACK AND COLORED,

5 AND 6 BUTTONS.

BLACK AND WHITE,

7 AND 8 BUTTONS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.
NOW REMOVED TO
RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET,

ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN BEST ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE,

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns from	8 0	Ice Pails, several descriptions from	10 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs ,,	10 0	Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured ,,	45 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns ,,	18 0	Inkstands, a great variety suitable for Presentation ,,	8 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns ,,	18 0	Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair ,,	3 0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles ,,	12 0	Mufflneers, in cases or separately ,,	7 0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body ,,	20 0	per dozen ,,	6 0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades per pair ,,	20 0	Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately ,,	1 8
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs ,,	25 0	Pickle Frames, Two Cle or Cut Glass Bott es ,,	25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately ,,	55 0	Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed ,,	20 0
,, Triangle, Three Compartment) in one Dish ,,	80 0	Salt Cellars, in set, in cases, or separately ,,	12 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated, Ivory, or Pearl Handles ,,	85 0	Soda Water Stands for 3 Bottles ,,	16 0
Egg Frames, in various sizes and styles ,,	30 0	Sardine Boxes to take original box ,,	14 0
Fish Carvers, in cases, various patterns ,,	18 0	Tea and Coffee Sets, in numerous patterns ,,	100
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles ,,	85 0	Teapots, in great variety of styles and sizes ,,	8 8
		Toast Racks ,,	10 0
		Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns ,,	12 0

ELECTRO SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. The following are Net Prices for Cash Prepayment only :—

	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Forks ..... per doz.	36 0	40 0	36 0	Sugar Tongs ..... each	2 8	5 0	4 8
Dessert Forks ,,	20 0	30 0	17 0	Mustard Ladles for Cruets ,,	2 0	3 0	3 0
Table Spoons ,,	36 0	40 0	36 0	Gravy Spoons ,,	5 0	7 0	6 0
Dessert Spoons ,,	20 0	30 0	27 0	Soup Ladles ,,	7 0	12 0	9 0
Tea Spoons ,,	16 0	20 0	17 0	Sauce or Milk Ladles ,,	3 8	4 12	4 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	14 0	20 6	17 0	Butter Knives ,,	3 0	5 0	4 8
Mustard Spoons gilt bowls ,,	14 0	20 0	17 0	Pickle Forks ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	14 0	18 0	16 0	Skewers ..... per inch	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

THE TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAME,
A USEFUL AND HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PRESENTATION ARTICLE.

The TANTALUS consists of a Tray holding three full-sized handsomely Cut Spirit Decanters, the contents of which are secured from pilfering or adulteration by an Ornamental Cross

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1880.

THE Bomb y m ils of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 12 instant.

Reuter reports a further advance of 1-8th in Consols, which now stand at 98⅛. French Rentes are unchanged at Fc. 119½. In Indian Government Securities a decline has taken place both in Fours and Fours-and-a-half per cent., the quotations being now 79 and 85.

The Money market keeps very easy, the rate of discount for 4 months sight Indian Bills being now ¼ per cent. below the Bank rate.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, which is now quoted at 92s. per cwt. The week's Landings are 2,825 tons, the Deliveries 1,300, and the Stock is now 24,000 tons; Cocoanut Oil was unchanged at £33 for Ceylon and £36 per ton for Cochin. The market for Linseed was firm at a partial advance of 6d. per quarter.

Lower prices are again quoted for Metals, that for Copper Braziers being £75, a decline of 10s. per ton. Yellow Metal 6d. per lb., a decline of ¼d. per lb., and Herd Spelter £14 15s., a decline of 5s. per ton.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quiet at 1¼d. per piece decline in Friday's quotations in 39 inch Shirtings. Prices for the wider make and yards were maintained, but 3 lbs. Madapollams were ¼d. per piece cheaper.

In Liverpool the Cotton market was very dull at previous prices for Americans and Surats with the exception of a decline of 1-16d per lb. in Good M. G. Broach, which is now quoted at 6 11-16d. per lb. G. F Bengals and Fair Coconada are quoted 1-16th lower and G. F. Westerns 1-8th per lb. lower. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date report a decline of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid. Uplands and of ·35 in Futures for July delivery, the quotations respectively being 12¼ and 12·07 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with the past two seasons as follows, viz. :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	7,000	6,000
Four days' Receipts	25,000	22,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,542,600	4,227,000	4,000,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 51½d. per oz. against 52d. per oz. on the previous day The total shipments of the metal to India when the Mail which arrived here to-day left London, amounted to £1,098,450 against £1,226,400 at the corresponding date last year; since then, however, we know that considerable shipments have been made from Venice in addition to those coming *via* Southampton,

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market closes 1-32 to 1-16th per Rupee weaker, owing not only to the decline in the value of Silver, but also to the absence of business here and weaker rates from Calcutta. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	2 12½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered or 1-16 per cent. discount for demand and 1 per cent discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 95¼ for Fours and Rs. 102¾ for Fours-and-a-half. The rates in Calcutta are Rs 93¾ and Rs. 102¾.

SHARES—The market keeps steady without any noticeable change in prices.

COTTON—The market has been very dull indeed here to-day, as buyers have shown no disposition to operate, excepting at lower rates, and sellers are firm for ready Cotton although willing to submit to a further decline in Dholleras for May delivery. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were 9,166 bales a total for four days of 33,150 bales. On the present scale of arrivals and sales, stocks here should be accumulating very rapidly, and although the supply is undoubtedly in excess of the demand just at present, the dealers are not, as a rule, overstocked, owing to the large sales made for April delivery early in the year, contracts for which are now being fulfilled. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 240 per candy	Ready.	
,, Dhollera,	,, 240	,,	May dely.
,, ,,	,, 229	,,	Ready
,, ,,	,, 225	,,	May dely
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 223	,,	Ready.
,, ,,	,, 225	,,	May dely.
S. G. Dharwar	,, 223	,,	,,

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6·3 to Rs. 6·4 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 5·12 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT is steady and in fair demand at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy for White.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is firm, with a fair offtake from the bazar, and prices for most descriptions of goods have a hardening tendency.

COALS.—The sale of a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, April-May sailing via Canal, is reported at Rs. 18 per ton. The market is steady.

FREIGHTS are dull at 42s. 6d. per ton for April shipment to Liverpool via Canal and 40s. per ton for May. Continental rates are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	2,000	500	all	4 p. ct	687½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	740
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	5 do	125
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	24⅞
Chart'd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	28⅜
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do	460
National Bank of India.	37,500	25	12½	6 do	168
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th April 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,828	0	0
Merchandise	1,44,274	0	0
Telegraph	727	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,99,829	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1879. Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,608	0	0
Merchandise	1,37,617	0	0
Telegraph	1,027	0	0
Other Receipts	1,015	0	0
Total Rs.	2,02,247	0	0
Decrease Rs.	2,418	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain C Doer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (27th March) with a general cargo and 433 pilgrims.

THE BARQUE EDMOND GABNELLE, 279 tons, Captain L Lechaux, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of 5,236 bags sugar, and 2 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's STEAMER KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain G W Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English mail, and the following cargo :—165 packages piece-goods, 4 packages color and paint, 26 bales twist, 3 cases beads, 7 packages tea, 6 cases cigars, 2 cases tobacco, 2 cases gold thread, 39 packages cochineal, 500 tons coal, 3 cases saffron, 347 boxes silver, 1 box coral, 4 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold, 1 box gold coins, 45 boxes silver coins, 7 packages boots and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Khiva (s)	Atkinson	Suez, Apr 3.
	E Gabnelle	Lechaux	Mauritius, Feb 26.
	King Arthur (s)	Doert	Jeddah, Mar 27.
	Italia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, Mar 14.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Jamnuggur, Apr 12.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Geelong (s)	Loggin	Shanghai.
	Coconada(s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khiva, to Southampton.
Steamer King Arthur, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Java, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.		
10	Patnia	Aden Bay.
	St Helen	East London.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
10	D of Sutherland (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shakespear—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Khansaheb—200 bales cotton John Marshall.
Spike Hall s—41 cwts myrabolans Dawoodbhoy Hassom, 103 bales cotton Tricumjee Mooljee and Co, 10 bales cotton and 52 bales cotton waste Ghelia Luckumsee, 80 cwts wheat Ralli brothers, 10 bales cotton John Marshall.
Sicily s—800 cwts wheat Killick, Nixon and Co, 1,400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 160 cwts wheat P Chrystal and Co.
J B Brown—55 bales hemp, Laljee Narunjee.
Roumalia s—50 bales wool and 50 bales cotton Pelly and Co, 100 bales cotton Dewjee Bhanjee, 112 bales cotton Vulub Mooljee, 159 bales wool Doualdass Toolsidass, 250 bales wool Ralli Brothers, 54 bales cotton Luckumsee Vurdhman, 87 bales cotton Doonerseee Khetsee, 16 bales cotton and 150 bales wool Nursee Khetsow, 50 bales wool Govindjee Tulukchund, 45 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund
Avondale s—200 cwts bones and 82 bales cotton waste Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co, 200 bales cotton John Marshall, 800 cwts linseed P Chrystal and Co.
Aladale s—30 bales wool Carimbhoy Alloobhoy, 9 bales wool Volkart Brothers, 98 bales wool Abdoola Ahmed; 20 bales wool Surriff Durvesh, 100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 56 cwts ginger Mowlchand Motechand, 500 bales cotton Wallace and Co. 300 bales cotton John Marshall.
Surat s—81 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sarai-Hind s—5 cases handkerchief Munsookram Shobharam, 18 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty, 22 cwts horns and 2 cases peacock feathers and 165 cwts dry ginger Nanjee Scondersee, 3 cases checks 9 cases shawls and 12 cases handkerchief Purmanhundas Juggonnathdass, 1 case shawls and 4 cases handkerchiefs Rambhoy Gyechund, 2 cases shawls 3 cases handkerchief and 1 case chadur Shobharram Sieaha.
Khiva s—1,846 packages coffee 19 packages tea, 141 packages ginger 177 packages cinnamon 33 packages senna and 600 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 6,400½ cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Rebecca s—150 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co, 50 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Lord Derby s—100 bales cotton John Marshall.

FOR GENOA.

Timore s—250 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 100 bales cotton Rolli Brothers, 90 cwts soltpeter, Thakersee Ghella.

FOR THIESTE.

Prince s—150 bales cotton Sirr Sulieman Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kaiser—211 bales 20 cwts coffee, 24 cwts ginger, 64 cwts rose flower and 45 cwts nuxvur Woomersbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—100 bales cotton Wallace and Co, 100 bales cotton C Rustomjee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—7 barrels hams, James Fearse.

FROM LONDON.

Marlborough s—100 barrels coal pitches Tyebally Esmaljee, 2 casks zinc paint Chandabhoy Rumjanbhoy, 10 cases provisions Allybhoy Tyebkhan, 10 cases matches Tyebally Sooltanally, 15 cases champagne Sorabjee Rustomjee, 5 cases tinned plates, Jewanjee Esmaljee.
Peshawar s—32 casks mineral water Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co.
Rebecca s—97 bundles cast steel and 165 bundles buckets Abdool Cadur Habubbhoy, 4 cases oilmanstores and 24 cases wheat stove Bhaimeya Ebramjee, 3 cases dyes Jamsajee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th April 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·792
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	320.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

FOR JUDGMENT

107-80—In person—Memon Hasson Hajee Abey vs Memon Mahomed Joosob.

For investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Pursotum Ganputrao and others vs Crushnarao Casinath Tricumjee and others—Balkrishna and B.

Summary Suit

143-80—Macfarlane and G—John Macfarlane and another vs Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoola and another.

For further directions and costs.

691-70—Hearn, C and L—Shamsewahoo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee—Jeffreson, B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

518-76—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Mahomed Ebrahim—M M Munshi—Part heard.

532-78—Tyabjee and S—Sakerlal Atmaram vs Lookmidass Tricumdass and others—H W Payne, K M and in person—Part heard.

64-80—Jeffreson, B and D—Hajee Jacob Jan Mahomed vs Shaik Abdool bin Shaik Amir—Janardhan G.

116-80—In person [a pauper]—Ramjee Dhondoo and another vs Soora Wada and another—H Bicknell and in person.

76-70—In person [a pauper]—Ismailkhan and others vs Abdool Gunny and another—in person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

454-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

37-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Yelibai and others —Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

15-80—Tyabjee and S—Doolubh Raghovjee vs Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and others—Crawford and B.

162-80—In person [a pauper]—Thacker Govindass Lalljee vs Thacker Girdhur Wagjee and others—Chalk and W.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods, chattles, credits and effects of Shimsa Fuckira deceased—Muljee and B—Imambai, widow of the deceased, Dada Fuckira and others—Tyabji and S.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thacker Petamber Girdhur, deceased—Bai Nanivahu, widow, vs Thacker Sourjee Jewandas—M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

McCausland, Captain, 3rd L Cavalry, to join, from England.
Kendall, Dy Surg Genl, on leave, from Ambalia.
Pearson, Captain, R H A, to join, from Aden.
Townsend, Major, R A, to join, from England.
Dixon, Major, R H A, on leave, from Ambalia.
Home, Surg Genl, to join, from England.
Adam, Lieut, 40th Regt, to join, from England.
Sandwith, Lieut, 2 17th Regt, to join, from England.
Bunny, Lieut, 66th Regt, to join, from England.
Sheticton, Lieut, 40th Regt, to join, from England.
Griffith, Surg Major, to join, from England.
Bonus, Col, R E, on leave, from Peshawar.
Campbell, 2nd Lieut, 40th Regt, to join, from England.
Purdon, Lieut, 106th Regt, to join, from England.
Connellan, Captain, 8th Regt, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Ramsay, Surg Major, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
McArthur, Lieut, 1 25th Regt, to join, from England.
Faught, Surg Major, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Hill, 2nd Lieut, 89th Regt, on duty, to Rangoon.
Leigh, Lieut, 15th Hussars, on duty, to Meerut.
Eain, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Tulloch, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Wynyard, Lieut, R A, to join, to Secundrabad.
Dempsey, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.
Stavert, 2nd Lieut, 100th Regt, on duty, to Allahabad.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed-frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains he skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co, have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GLENDENING—April 14th, at Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of Mr. James Glendening, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

A REAL politician, said Napoleon, knows how to turn to profit even his failings, and we may apply that profound remark to their failures as well. It is now perfectly clear that Sir Richard Temple made a great mistake in giving up his position of Governor of Bombay and trusting to the doubtful chances of an English election for the opportunity of beginning a new and untried career in England. We always held that as the most energetic of Indian administrators actually in harness, and the one most prominently before the public, his chances of attaining the greatest prize of all were infinitely greater than they would be if he were one of the mob of members who at Westminster fancy that they make and unmake ministers, but in reality are little better than flies upon the chariot wheels of a Beaconsfield or a Gladstone. But he took a different view of the matter, and throwing up his Governorship, stood for East Worcestershire in the Conservative interest. He was supposed to be a Liberal, all his family having been of that party, and his known deliverances on the Afghan question having been unequivocally in consonance with those views of Lord Lawrence which have been accepted by nearly the whole Liberal body as their own. But after a career of thirty-two years in India the distinctions between the home political parties become very faint and ill defined. The Conservatives of to-day are more "advanced" than the Whigs of thirty years ago; they have been educated to believe in household suffrage and the ballot, and the Liberals find it hard to strike out any scheme of reform which they would hesitate to approve of and accept. The only difference between them of which observers at a distance can take distinct note, is that the Conservatives talk more enthusiastically of a spirited foreign policy, and of the Imperial position of England, and of the ascendancy of Great Britain in the councils of Europe, than do their antagonists. If their policy were carried out with a firmness and a thoroughness in keeping with their language, the "spacious times of great Elizabeth" would be more than equalled, and England, as we have said before, might become a colossus astride of half the world. The misfortune of the Conservative party is that the Ministry has been un equal to its programme. It failed to embody in acts the spirit which breathed in its circulars and manifestos. And the nation has got tired of it and resolved to give its confidence for the next few years to the Liberal leaders. But for men of Sir Richard Temple's stamp, the fact that the declared policy of the Conservatives had a more Imperial and resonant note than that of the party which paid three millions to America on the Geneva award, and allowed the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris to be torn up by Russia without lifting a finger in warning or menace, might very well decide their choice. Sir Richard Temple presented himself to the electors of East Worcestershire with the declaration that he thought the interests of England would be safer in the hands of the Conservatives than in those of the Liberals; and Mr. J. M. Maclean, in an address which we publish to-day, asked the men of the Elgin Burghs to return him to the House of Commons in place of Mr. Grant Duff on the ground that though he was "a Liberal by instinct and training" he approved of the Beaconsfield policy and was of opinion that if the Ministry had erred at all it erred "only from excess of patriotic zeal." Sir Richard Temple has been defeated in East Worcestershire and Mr. Maclean has been rejected in the Elgin Burghs. They can throw themselves weeping on each other's necks and cry, "Brother! brother! we are both in the wrong!" They both committed the same error; they conceived that the country would not withdraw its confidence from the Conservative Ministry because its declarations of policy were so reassuring to the patriotic heart, but the country has tired of professions which have never been adequately sustained by action, and its displeasure has been visited on the Beaconsfield Cabinet at the very moment when these Anglo-Indian candidates were making a vertue of sacrificing their old Liberalism at the shrine of Conservative Imperialism. The result is failure and disappointment to both.

But as we have said, the failures as well as the failings of capable men may often be turned to good account. It is no paradox, but a simple truth that the rejection of Sir Richard Temple by the constituency of East Worcestershire is, under existing circumstances, the very best thing that could have happened for him. Had the Conservatives remained in power of course his defeat would have been a great misfortune. But now that they are ousted success would have availed him nothing. It would simply have placed him in another fortnight on the Opposition benches and in direct antagonism with Her Majesty's Government. Sir Richard Temple would then have been manifestly out of his element. It is difficult to conceive the personification of "loyal obedience" criticising his official superiors, and while doing nothing himself, finding fault with everything done by those whom Providence had placed above him in official position. And the misfortune would have been that the unnatural and most uncomfortable state of things would have had a tendency to perpetuate itself, and that instead of improving things would have become worse and worse. If he made any mark at all it could only be as the critic and enemy of the Government; and he would have been shut out from office as long as the ostracism of the Conservatives endured. But his defeat at the poll relieves him from those perils. He will not become identified with the Conservative Opposition. The fact that he for a moment believed that the Conservative party was that in whose hands the interests of the British Empire were most safe may escape notice, while his Lawrentian leanings and the Liberalism of his family and his connections may perchance stand him in good stead. Lord Northbrook, who will evidently have considerable influence, and possibly a high position in the new Cabinet, has great faith in the wonderful energy and great administrative capacity of our quondam Governor. Is it not possible that when the Liberals cast about for a man who can extricate the Government of India from its now thoroughly false position in Afghanistan, Sir Richard Temple may be thought of? He is not the Conservative member for East Worcestershire, but simply ex-Governor of Bombay, known to the public as having brought order out of chaos in Western Afghanistan. All India would have confidence that in his hands the obstacles in the way of some satisfactory settlement would disappear, and that the humiliations which are instinctively dreaded would be minimised and turned by some happy stroke into augmented influence and prestige. And if India would gladly welcome Sir Richard Temple as Viceroy, the now ruling party in England has no reason whatever to hesitate in nominating to that exalted post the pupil of Lord Lawrence and the most distinguished living representative of the school founded by that statesman. We have frequently pointed out that Sir Richard Temple never publicly adopted or justified, and, we believe we are warranted in saying he never approved, the policy which has carried us to Kabul and left us face to face with the aroused fanaticism of Afghanistan, without any definite purpose of either annexing the country or withdrawing from it. He aided the Government of India, as it was his duty to do, in setting things in order on the Kandahar line and creating a railway where even cart tracts were never before seen. But he did this not in furtherance of his own policy, but in loyalty to those whose policy he could not as a declared Lawrentian have in any measure approved. If, then, the forward policy is now to be definetively abandoned and the Lawrentian policy be once more made the rule of our conduct on that side, the very best thing that can be done is to entrust the difficult task of effecting the transition to Sir Richard Temple who is a believer in the system to which we are to revert for good or evil, and who has had recent experience of the country with which we have to deal. The defeat of Sir Richad Temple in East Worcestershire renders it possible, as we have said, for the new Government to avail of his services if it should desire to do so; both Sir Richard Temple and the country are fortunate in the electoral misadventure which has left that possibility still upon the political cards.

No less an authority than Dr. Johnson has left it on record that the devil was the first Whig. If His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge were asked, he would undoubtedly say that the devil was the first military newspaper correspondent. But amidst the storm raised by the last fulmination of the Commander-in-Chief against officers who "write to the papers," the orders already in force on the subject appear to be lost sight of, and as they are not generally known, and are very short, we give them for the benefit of our readers. They begin thus :—"The channel of appeal to the highest authority being always accessible to officers and soldiers, the practice of casting off their just and requisite dependence on their military superiors, and making the public press the medium of representation of real or supposed grievances or abuses connected with official subjects or of making anonymous complaints is strictly prohibited, as also the publication of anything calculated to excite discontent in the army." Now, it will be at once seen that this order is simply and solely directed against the practise of airing individual grievances in the papers, or making anonymous complaints against superior officers—practises of course quite indefensible in themselves, as well as subversive of discipline. The second part of the order is a mere repetition of the above, and winds up thus :—"All officers are therefore prohibited, under the penalty of the most marked displeasure of Government, from publishing their individual opinions on professional grievances; or censures, whether anonymously or with their names attached thereto, on the organization or efficiency of the army, or its regulations or discipline or on the conduct of individuals composing it." This is but the same idea, slightly amplified, and in fact the only notion of an officer communicating with the papers, that military men in high places appear to be able to grasp, is that he must have a grievance to air, or else that he wants to abuse somebody. We owe one of the pleasantest books written on the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 to the fact that the *Times* was wise enough to secure the able pen of Captain Hozier to chronicle the stirring events of that brief but brilliant campaign. The same officer acted as the *Times* correspondent during the Abyssinian war, and was able to "sling ink", as the Americans say, to a great extent, without abusing his comrades in arms, or making out that he was an ill-used man. There are many other less widely known officers who have fulfilled the same duties, if not with the same brilliancy, yet with equal singleness of purpose. But our object was merely to quote the orders now in force on the subject of officers acting as correspondents to papers, and it will be seen that they are framed in the narrowest spirit, and pre-judge every officer who may write to a newspaper, on the supposition that he must either have a grievance, or must wish to run down his own service, or else to anonymously denounce his superiors. It is surely time that all this bigotry and narrowness were got rid of, and it seems odd that the Duke of Cambridge has not yet found out that officers, both of the British and Indian armies, are proud of their service, and loyal to their chiefs, and that if they act as war correspondents they are far more likely to err on the side of indiscriminate praise, than of interested censure.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation respecting the charges against the Executive Engineer was resumed yesterday and again adjourned. The members show considerable debating power, but some of them have not yet learned the secret that when they merely weary their audience it is a great mistake to continue speaking and say everything right on to the bitter end, repeating over again what others had already said in nearly the same words and pressing upon the unfortunate hearers points with which they were perfectly familiar. Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy, who had made a long speech the evening before and had nearly finished then, resumed his speech yesterday and spoke right on for an hour during which he certainly did not contribute any new idea to the controversy. Mr. Gostling spoke in spite of the eager objections urged by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. P. M. Mehta that he was a witness for that arch villain the contractor, and therefore should not be allowed to speak. He spoke to facts, and as a professional man showed that Mr. Walton's omissions arose from the fact that it was physically impossible for one man himself to personally superintend seven important works at one time and take all the measurements, &c. with his own hands. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee would on no account sanction the principle that an Engineer should not be dismissed for the shortcomings of his subordinates, and he adduced the case of some luckless officer who was removed from the Public Works Department and sent back to his regiment although it was his subordinate that made a mess of the work for which he was responsible. Several members pressed for the particulars of this precedent. But Mr. Nowrojee declined to satisfy "curiosity," and one gentleman suggested that the officer in question was one who committed suicide in consequence of the harshness with which he had been treated by the Government. In that case public opinion very strongly censured the action of Government, and it would be well for the Corporation to regard the precedent set with such tragical results as one to be avoided rather than followed. With respect to the main question of the character of the work done on Malabar Hill and the alleged losses thereon, Mr. Gostling, who examined and measured the works carefully, stated that the mortar and workmanship were good, and that the measurements were found by him to be greater than were set down in the reports made against Mr. Walton. The fact of Mr. Gostling's giving this "evidence" greatly scandalised the section of the Corporation adverse to Mr. Walton? but he stated that he merely spoke of matters of fact that came under his own personal observation. And he showed that the suggested design on Mr. Walton's part to keep secret the change in the description of stone used was altogether out of the question, for he himself two years ago when at variance with Mr. Walton and Mr. Forde, who now reported against him, went over the whole of the works and saw what was in progress, and Mr. Walton, of course, knew that they knew all about the substitution of Malabar Hill stone for Sewree stone. The notion that the Executive Engineer intended to deceive and cheat the Municipality for the profit of the contractor, is, however, now quite exploded in the minds of all who are capable of estimating the value of evidence.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

PARLIAMENT was formally dissolved on Wednesday, and the dates of the elections for most of the constituencies are already fixed. Some of the metropolitan contests will be decided as early as Wednesday next; and on Thursday and Friday the bulk of the borough elections in England and Wales will take place; so that long before these lines reach India the telegraph will have informed your readers of the general result of the appeal to the country. As the time of the final struggle approaches, the din of the conflict waxes louder and louder, and the excitement on either side increases. The elections overshadow all other topics; business is almost at a stand-still, and the Easter holidays will for the most part be spent in electioneering. The reports of election speeches and meetings crowds all other subjects out of the papers, and if they could double their size they would still be able to fill their columns with the multitudinous addresses which are being delivered every day in almost every town and hamlet in the kingdom. Never in the present generation has there been a more hotly contested election; and certainly never has such a flood of political oratory been poured out upon the electors. It is impossible for ordinary readers to wade through one-tenth even of the speeches of the party leaders; for it has not unfrequently happened that in the same newspaper have appeared speeches by three or four Cabinet Ministers, two by Mr. Gladstone, and one each by Lord Hartington, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Bright, nothing of minor celebrities. Even Earl [illegible] has joined in the fray and took the opportunity of his presence at the opening of a Liberal club at Hanley, in the Potteries, to make an elaborate defence of the Gladstone administration, more especially of its foreign policy, which, he endeavoured to show, could not justly be charged with having lowered the influence of England in Europe. As for Mr. Gladstone, who is at length showing some signs of fatigue and is taking a few days' rest, some of the papers have confessed that they cannot keep up with what Lord Beaconsfield would call the "exuberance of his verbosity," and they have been compelled to curtail the reports of his speeches in order to give something like fair play to the numerous other speakers of the front rank who just now claim to be heard.

Amidst all this mass of speechifying it is astonishing how little of novelty has been imported into the contest on either side. The discussions of the last two or three years, and the prolonged platform wrangle of last autumn, have pretty well threshed out the arguments on either side, and the orators of the two contending parties now simply go on repeating *ad nauseam* what we have heard already on scores of platforms. Almost the only new incident which has this week helped to relieve the monotony of this trite controversy, has arisen out of a fierce attack made the other day by Mr. Gladstone upon the Emperor of Austria and Austrian policy. The Vienna correspondent of one of the daily papers had stated that the Emperor had, in a conversation with Sir Henry Elliot, called Mr. Gladstone "a pestilent person," and had expressed his desire for the success of the Conservatives at the elections;—and this led to the denunciation of Austria by Mr. Gladstone as "the unflinching foe of freedom in every country in Europe." The attack caused some astonishment in Austria, and on Tuesday evening Sir Stafford Northcote went down to a Conservative meeting at Hackney to read a telegram which he had received from Sir Henry Elliot contradicting the story upon which Mr. Gladstone had founded his onslaught. The Emperor, Sir Henry said, "was amused, but showed no anger;" but Baron Haymerle, the Austrian Premier, and Sir H. Elliot said they could not take the matter so quietly, and requested that a public refutation of the statement might be made in England. Mr. Gladstone's animus against Austria is of course attributed by the Ministerial journals to her being the great opponent of Russian Panslavism, and they find in it another reason why the electors should not return a Parliament which would place the Liberals in power.

Every day during the past week has added to the number of constituencies which are to be contested; and in England and Wales only about 70 seats now remain unassailed, and this number will probably be diminished before the day of polling arrives. The total number of contests at present arranged is about 340; in 1868 it was only 176 and in 1874, 299. During the last few days the Liberals have decided to attack two or three more of the counties, and several new Conservative candidates for the English and Scotch boroughs have come forward. One of the most interesting items of news to readers of the *Bombay Gazette* will be that Mr. J. M. Maclean has gone down to the Elgin burghs to attack Mr. Grant Duff on his "native heath." It is a bold enterprise; for Mr. Grant Duff has been returned unopposed for over 20 years, and it is said that it is nearly twice that period since there was a party contest in the constituency. Mr. Maclean, however, tells the electors that he thinks he should be doing a good service to the country, besides gratifying a legitimate ambition, if he removed from the House of Commons a gentleman who had distinguished himself by the unmeasured fierceness of his invectives against a patriotic Government. The East Worcestershire election is fixed for almost the latest possible date—April 12th—and as Sir Richard Temple is expected in England about the 1st of that month, he will have nearly a fortnight to make the personal acquaintance of the electors. The confidence of the Liberals, as to the general result of the elections, continues to increase; and, as far as one can gather from the more moderate section of the Ministerialists, the Conservatives are fully prepared to find their majority considerably diminished, although they still believe that they will have a majority. The issue of the contest will, there seems every reason to suppose, mainly turn upon the elections in the towns of England and Wales; for both parties appear to admit that the Conservatives will lose in Scotland and Ireland; while in the English counties the Conservatives at present hold so many seats that it is hardly possible they can gain any there, and they may possibly lose two or three. In Ireland, all appears to be still in confusion. Mr. Parnell has returned from America, and is busy playing the dictator in a manner which does not seem to be much relished by the "National" party. He is doing his best to secure the election of a number of subservient followers, but he has evidently lost ground since his visit

367

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 7, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 3-16d., received 3 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78⅝; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85¼.

GENERAL ROBERTS' SPEECH TO THE SIRDA S AND MA L'OKS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

At a Durbar held at Sherpur on Tuesday, General Roberts said:—Sirdars and Mallicks, I am very glad to meet you here to-day, especially through the good offices of my friend the Mustaufi, have been induced to come into Kabul to make their wishes known to me. I trust this Durbar is the beginning of the end, and that it will now be possible for us to enter into such an arrangement with the people of Afghanistan as will ensure honourable peace and lasting friendship between them and the British.

"Some of you hesitated to accompany the Mustafi, fearing the treatment and reception by us might not be such as we had promised you, and that some evil might befall you. You need never have any such fear when your safety has been assured on the word of a British officer. You who have come in have been honorably treated, and after this Durbar you are all at liberty to depart.

"I trust when you leave Kabul you will carry away with you more friendly feeling towards us than some of you have hitherto entertained, and that those of your party who are still holding aloof will be wise enough to follow the good example you have set them and will accept our invitation to come into Kabul.

"Mr. Lepel Griffin, Chief Political Officer in North and Eastern Afghanistan, with whom you have already become acquainted will now, on the part of the Government of India, answer any request you have made."

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S SPEECH TO THE CHIEFS.

Mr. Lepel Griffin then addressed the Chiefs. His speech was an amplification of the recent decision made known to the Sirdars. Herat was not mentioned, but the Kandahar province would, it was said, be made over to an independent Barukzai Sirdar. The Chiefs had said they were willing to accept as Amir any one whom the British might select, and they must understand that Government was anxious to appoint an Amir strong enough to govern his people and to be steadfast in his friendship towards the British. If these qualifications were secured, Government was willing and anxious to recognise the wish of the people and the tribal chiefs, and to nominate an Amir of their choice. No decision could be given at present, as the Chiefs present only represented a small part of the people. The votes in favour of Yakub Khan's family would be considered if no hostility were shown to the British. The army would be withdrawn when the proper time had come and when the country was peaceful and friendly, and an Amir had been elected. Government had no wish for troops to remain. The futility of resistance was pointed out now that a force was marching from Kandahar.

THE VICEROY'S STAY IN INDIA.

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

According to the best informed authorities the Viceroy remains till the end of the season.

GENERAL STEWART'S ADVANCE.

General Stewart is expected to reach Snekhobad on the 20th inst., advancing to Kabul or diverting towards Kurrum at discretion when junction will be effected with General Roberts.

THE SUPREME COMMAND IN AFGHANISTAN.

General Stewart receives the Supreme command in Afghanistan.

THE LIBERAL POLICY AS TO AFGHANISTAN.

It is believed that the Government of India have issued instructions for the withdrawal from Afghanistan as speedily as possible, Kandahar excepted; otherwise the lines of the treaty of Gandamak will be strictly observed.

EXECUTIONS BY ABDUL RAHMAN.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

Abdul Rahman is still at Ghori, where twelve days ago he executed 700 men, all Wardaks, belonging to Gholam Hyder's army, as being guilty of aiding in the murder of Surwar Khan Barakzai.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MAZAR-I-SHARIF.

Isa Khan, brother of the late Surwar Khan, has been made Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif by Abdul Rahman.

DISSENSION AMONG CHIEFS.

Mir Butcha and the Kohistanis quarrelled with Mahomed Jan, and say they are now going to be guided entirely by Abdul Rahman, and they decline to have anything to do with Mahomed Jan and the Wardark party.

MOVEMENT ON PEZWAN.

Mosullah Khan not having paid the fine imposed on him for implication in the murder of Lieutenant Thurlow, a moveable column marched from Gandamak to Peswan on the 11th to destroy towers and forts. General Bright accompanied the column and will direct operations. Opposition is expected, as reports has been received that the women has been sent away to places of safety and the neighbouring tribes had been invited to assist in resisting our advance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the Cabinet will resign after the Queen has returned from the Continent to Windsor.

OCCUPATION OF THE ABYSSINIAN COAST BY EGYPT.

The same paper publishes a telegram stating that the Egyptian Government is about to occupy the Abyssinian coast of the Red Sea to Cape Guardafui.

CENTRAL ASIAN POLICY.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 13.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* declares that Russia desires the maintenance of peace, and if the new Liberal Government of England is peacefully inclined, an understanding in Central Asia will be an easy task.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. S. S. Verona, with the English Mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay at six o'clock this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 12th inst.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton marked has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8¼lbs. do.	7-6
40's Mule Twist	1-0½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	85

Arrival.—Arago.

Departures.—Prince Oscar and Mabel.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 14, 11-20 p. m.

Manila mail postponed at Hongkong till 8 a. m. to-morrow, Thursday.

In our Supplement will be found a good deal of mail news, the remainder of Mr. Justice Bayley's judgment in the Finlay, Scott case, and several other matters of interest.

The Lieutenant-Governor and staff, accompanied by Messrs Cockerell and Mackenzie, were to leave for Darjiling yesterday afternoon.

His Grace the Governor of Madras, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville, were to leave by special train for the hills this afternoon.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives by a vote of 56 against 50 have adopted a proposal for an inquiry into the question of elementary education.

Sir Arnold Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the British representative at the Turkish camp in Asia Minor, has just received the brevet rank of general.

Brigadier General Watson, who will shortly become a Major General, is to have the command of the Kurrum Force, which is to be divided into two brigades.

It is now reported that the line will be working to Rawul Pindi by June 1st. It is said the Government has given orders that "the line must be laid to Peshawur by November 1st."

The Hon'ble David Robert Plunket, M.P., and George Cubbitt, Esq., M.P., were sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the Board accordingly.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie, of Brodie, Esq., to be Lieutenant of the Shire of Nairn, in the room of James Campbell John Brodie, Esq., deceased.

Seven doctors, of whom three are Christians, have declared Mahommed Veli, the assassin of the Russian officer Colonel Commeraoff, to be insane. The court-martial on the prisoners is still going on.

Sir Graham Graham-Montgomery, M. P., has been appointed one of the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in the room of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, M. P., who retires from Parliament.

The appointment of the Hon'ble James Gibbs, C. S. I., to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in succession to Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., appears in the last *London Gazette*.

We understand that no acting appointmen will be made in place of Mr. Grant as Municipal Commissioner until the arrival of Sir James Fergusson about the end of this month, up to which time Mr. Grant remains in Bombay.

The standing Medical Committee of which Surgeons Major Colvill, 21st Regt N. I., and Pennington, R. A., are members, will assemble at the office of the Deputy Surgeon General to-day at 12 o'clock noon to examine such officers as may appear before them.

Mr. Grissell, who was committed to Newgate on the Speaker's warrant for breach of privilege shortly after the opening of the Parliamentary sessions, was released from prison on the afternoon of the 15th March on the dissolution of Parliament.

A number of appointments to and promotions in the Order of the Star of India will shortly be made, on the recommendation of the Government of India, in recognition of the services rendered and proffered by native Princes during the troubles in Afghanistan.

With reference to remounts for the cavalry, the *Pioneer* says, it is becoming very difficult to obtain suitable horses. The regular supply which used to flow in from the direction of Kandahar, Turkistan, and Herat, has since the occupation of Kandahar by the British last year entirely ceased.

An English paper records the death of a millionaire miser, who died of sheer hunger and cold at a small town in Podolia, Russia. He lived in the garret of a cheap lodging-house, and has never been known to have a fire, despite the severity of the Russian winters. £300,000 was found in gold in his room!

We learn from the *Indian Church Gazette* that the painted window to be erected in the Cathedral at Calcutta by the Government of India, in memory of the late Bishop Milman, has arrived in Calcutta at last, and is to be put in its place in the east gable without further delay. An inscription in English, Latin, and Bengali will be placed on a brass beneath the window.

The last issue of the *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry contains a long account of the recent visit of M. Laugier, the Governor of French India, to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, from which it appears that His Excellency and his staff were highly delighted with their reception at Madras, and carried away with them very agreeable impressions of what they saw there.

The *Globe* learns from St. Petersburg that the Czar has addressed an autograph letter to Mozaffar Eddin, Amir of Bokhara, thanking him for an offer which he recently telegraphed from Karshi, to despatch an auxiliary force to cooperate with General Kaufmann's army, in the event of the Chinese invading Kuldja. Accompanying the letter are a number of costly presents of Russian manufacture.

The *Indian Daily News* is informed that the proposal for making the central depôt at Bombay, for the supplies of stamps and stationery, to which it alluded some time ago, is to be reconsidered, and the question is to be fully discussed when the Council meets at Simla. Probably, the scheme will be abandoned, and Calcutta continue to be the central office as supplying more readily a larger area.

According to the *Times'* report of the speeches delivered on Mr. Parnell's arrival in Ireland, Mr. Biggar said, in reply to the toast of "the Irish Parliamentary Party," "they had been what Hartmann had done in Russia, and if the constitutional course they were pursuing in Parliament at present failed in its object, he thought Ireland might be able to produce another Hartmann, and probably with better results."

The Earl of Eglinton took his seat on Monday (March 15) in the House of Lords on the Conservative benches. His lordship has hitherto maintained a neutral position in politics; but, the *Edinburgh Courant* understands, he has stated that in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's conduct and radical utterances of late he thinks it absolutely necessary for all moderate men to declare themselves in favour of the present Government.

We are glad to hear that the distress in Ireland has evoked a generous response from the princes and people of Bhopal. Captain Prideaux, who has been nobly exerting himself in so good a cause, has communicated to the secretaries of the Irish Relief Fund the fact of a second sum of Rs. 2,143 having been subscribed in Bhopal. This brings the subscriptions from Bhopal up to a handsome amount. Her Highness the Khodsia, Begum of Bhopal, now subscribes Rs. 1,843.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from Her Majesty's Minister at Bucharest a despatch, with inclosures, from the Roumanian Government, pointing out the necessity for all persons intending to visit Roumania to be provided with passports which they must produce within twenty-four hours after their arrival to the local authorities, in order to obtain the *Carte de libre Sejour*, or ticket of residence, without which no foreigner is allowed to remain in the country.

A *Daily News* telegram states that the German Crown Princess is going to Rome in April, and will stay at the Palazzo Caffarelli. Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain von Bulow, left Berlin on Tuesday for England on a visit to his betrothed, the Princess Victoria of Augustenberg, who is at present residing with her uncle, Prince Christian. The *Neus Preussische Zeitung* states that the official declaration of the betrothal will be deferred until the expiration of the period of mourning for the father of the Princess, who died recently.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent calls attention to the unanimity with which the Italian press desire the overthrow of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. This wonderful unanimity is traced to the desire which exists to enable Russia to resume her Eastern policy and thereby give Italy an opportunity for aggrandizement nearer home, the conviction being universal that the attitude assumed by the Beaconsfield Cabinet serves to prolong peace and that the policy to be expected of a Liberal Administration would have a contrary influence. The semi-official *North German Gazette* remarks on the same subject that from their point of view the Italians are right; a change of Ministry in England would mean "a war somewhere."

The Madras Mail, writing of Lady Haines, says—"She went home only last autumn. She was a daughter of the late Colonel E. C. Miller, M. N. I., formerly Commissary General, Madras. She married Sir Frederick Haines when he was a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Military Secretary to Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief of Madras. When her husband obtained the command of the Mysore Division, she accompanied him to Bangalore, and placed the society of that large station under great obligations by the generous and indefatigable support that she gave to all kinds of entertainments. Subsequently at Madras, when her husband became Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency, and yet later at Simla and Calcutta, she was always among the foremost in all projects for mitigating the monotony of life in India, and promoting sociability."

The Pall Mall Budget has the following extract from the Russian journal *Moles* which will be read with interest by Mr. Gladstone's supporters. The passage occurs in a review of the incidents of the twenty-five years during which the Emperor Alexander II. has resigned:—"During the Franco-German war Russia, as a faithful ally, protected conscientiously and loyally Germany's rear. She kept in check Austria, at that time guided by Count Beust, arch-enemy of Prussia. She prevented Austria from making common cause with France against Germany. In this manner Russia localized the war, which would otherwise have become European. Russia took advantage of the war to procure the abrogation of several of the clauses in the Treaty of Paris—namely, of those which deprived Russia of the right of maintaining an armed fleet in the Black Sea. Russia's attempt in this direction was attended by the most brilliant results; thanks to the support of Germany, which felt itself under great obligations to Russia; thanks also to Gladstone's love of peace—Gladstone, the head of the English Cabinet."

One of the most sensational actions for breach of promise of marriage that ever startled society will, says the *World*, shortly come before the courts. The defendant is a young Guardsman, the head of a rich county family, who, after a two years' engagement, allowed the preparations for his marriage to go so far that, besides insisting upon the selection of his *fiancee's* wedding-dress, he ordered the wedding-cards, purchased the ring and travelling trunks (with his own initials on those of the lady), arranged with the coachmaker for the alteration of the lady's monogram to his own on her two carriages, invited a country vicar to come to London to marry him; and last, not least, read over the settlements to be effianced wife the night before he left town to visit his family only four days before the intended ceremony at St. George's, Hanover-square. Since the night in question the lady has never set eyes on the man who signed himself "your loving husband" for many months previously; and in addition to a lengthy correspondence that will be made public, the exposure of a family undercurrent, which is supposed to have influenced the bridegroom elect in his heartless conduct, will not redound to the credit of all concerned in the accomplishment of their object.

The Volunteer Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Serjeant W. Herbert in connection with a false score in match 8, at the Cooria Rifle Ranges, shot on the 29th ult., reassembled yesterday afternoon. The president, Captain Tennent, stated that the court had sent them to report to the Commandant, who had, however, sent in back with certain remarks to the effect that as his instructions in certain respects had not been fully carried out, that the court should reassemble to receive any further evidence and any statement which Serjeant Herbert might wish to call or to make on his behalf, as the case, it was believed, would have to be laid before Government. Serjeant Herbert, in answer to the president, said he had no further evidence to adduce; but he put in two letters with the view, he said, to shew the meanness to which his adversaries had stooped. He then read his reply to the accusation levelled against him, remarking that not a tittle of evidence had been adduced to prove it, and that it was most improbable upon the face of it. The president then declared the court closed.

INDIAN SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

The following is the Act to amend the Law relating to the salaries and allowances of certain officers in India, which has been passed in both Houses of Parliament.

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Salaries and Allowances Act, 1880.

2. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India from time to time to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances for equipment and voyage of the several officers here under specified or any of them; namely:—

The Governor-General of India and the Members of his Council.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Members of their Councils.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay.

The Bishops and Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

3. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India from time to time to fix and alter the salaries, and to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances of the bishops and archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or any of them:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the salary or allowances of any person who is such bishop or archdeacon at the passing of this Act.

4. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the imposition of any additional charge on the revenues of India.

5. The enactments described in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in that Schedule mentioned.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The correspondent in your Saturday's issue, who styles himself the individual who met together at the Gaiety Theatre on the 4th inst. and adopted a memorial to the King of Portugal regarding Mr. M. R. de Quadros' official conduct, are not Portuguese subjects under the operation of article 22 of the Portuguese Civil Code, appears to be labouring under a strange misconception of law as well as of fact. Under that article rights of *citizenship* are lost by all who accept from a foreign Government a public post or a pension without the permission of the Portuguese Government, but, for all that, they do not cease to be Portuguese *subjects*. Every Portuguese citizen is a Portuguese subject, but not *vice versâ*. Citizens are entitled to certain privileges which are denied to such as are merely subjects. Among these the most important is the right of suffrage at Parliamentary elections, which citizens alone enjoy, subject to certain pecuniary limitations. It argues a gross confusion of ideas to infer that one is not a Portuguese subject, because he does not enjoy the rights of Portuguese citizenship. Portuguese women, for instance, do not possess the rights of *citizenship*, but they are none the less Portuguese subjects.

But even your correspondent's own interpretation of the law will not support his statement that the meeting in question was not of Portuguese subjects. Fearless of contradiction, I can assert that there scarcely ten people there who fell under the disqualifying clause of the above quoted article. I have shown that even *they* are Portuguese subjects, though not citizens. I can, however, well afford to yield this point to your correspondent, and yet say with perfect truth that the meeting which was intended to be a packed one, and was a packed gathering of Portuguese subjects, notwithstanding the presence of eight or ten individuals of whose nationality your correspondent entertains a doubt. Nay, the memorial might have been addressed in the name of Portuguese citizens, but that appellation was advisedly avoided with a view not to exclude Portuguese subjects in foreign service. Moreover all Portuguese subjects were called to that meeting by a notice inserted in one of the local papers; any protest therefore against the proceedings, to be regular, should have been made at the meeting. I enclose my card.

Bombay, April 11. LEX.

MR. JOHN WILSON'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Wilson takes his benefit at the circus to-night, when the performance will be under the patronage of the officers and men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. As Mr. Wilson has, for the past two seasons, enabled Bombay to spend many pleasant evenings at his pavilion, it is only reasonable to believe that the support which he will receive to-night will prove to him that the Bombay public are not disposed to overlook his claims. A special and most considerable feature of his management are the free performances which from time to time he gives for the poor children in the towns he visits. This privilege is not restricted to the poor of any particular creed or caste. The extent to which this concession has been availed of may be gathered from the fact of over 3,000 poor children of Christian, Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan parentage having been present one afternoon last week at the circus. Circus proprietors, like other business men, are practical in their ways; and if characteristic philanthropy of this sort were encouraged by those who are able to do so, public entertainers would be in a position to indulge in it with greater frequency, much doubtless to the delight of little children whose "lives" have not been "cast in pleasant places." As befitting the occasion the programme to be put forward will be a special one. The whole strength of the company will be utilised to ensure the satisfaction of the public, and as the *beneficiare* has ample material, there seems no doubt of the evening's success.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 p.m. on board the barque Robert Lees. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Our Boys," 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The *following* vessels arrived yesterday:—Khiva (s), from Suez; E. Gabnelle, Mauritius; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Italia (s), Liverpool; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Geelong (s), to Shanghai; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Tulsi Lake.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 A. M. on Sunday, the 11th instant, was 23 feet 34 tenths.

Remains for Kerbella.—The embalmed remains of Mirza Jaffer Ally arrived here on Tuesday last from Deccan Hyderabad for transmission to Kerbella.

Theft.—Badulkhan Babookhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing five currency notes, value Rs. 50, belonging to Babookhan Feerkhan. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—Ebrahim Essub was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting Fatima, a woman. He was further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Dugdoo Nana, a labourer, who died from the effects of opium which he had voluntarily administered to himself. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Death from Burns.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Meadow Street on the body of Rahoo Seedick, who died from the effects of burns through his clothes having accidentally caught fire. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

Negligent Cart-drivers.—Goolam Hoosein Jeeva and Tyebally Ismailjee were yesterday each fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee for using an untrained bullock in a vehicle in a public street, and thereby omitting to take such order with an animal to guard against probable danger to human life.

Alleged Theft of Pearls.—Sewachund Seroopchund, a pearl broker residing at Mandvie, reported to the police yesterday the theft of a packet of pearls, value Rs. 650, which was entrusted to him for sale. The complainant's statement is that he left the packet of pearls in his coat pocket which was left hanging on a peg in his room on the night previous, and in the morning he found the coat missing together with the pearls. Enquiries are being made.

Police Transfers.—Mr. William Price, Acting Superintendent of Police, B Division, is about to proceed on four months' sick leave, when the following temporary transfers will take place:—Mr. Thomas Mills takes charge of the B Division; Mr. Inspector Brewin as Acting Superintendent of the E Division; Mr. Constable Meehan from Mazagon in charge of Byculla section; Mr Inspector Mahon from Oomerkhady to Mazagon; Mr. Inspector Whitten in charge of Oomerkhady.

The Freere Land and Pier Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1, Church Lane, to confirm certain special resolutions passed on the 24th March last. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit presiding. The resolutions confirmed were to the effect that clause 29 of the articles of association be cancelled; and that, in respect of the transfer of any number of shares to the same party, a sum of eight annas per share shall be paid to the company. This was all the business before the meeting.

The New East India Press Company.—The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 3, Church Lane, to adopt the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th September 1879. Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the report and the accounts printed copies of which had been circulated, were taken as read and were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared, being payable to the shareholders on and after the 16th instant, while a sum of Rs. 4,709 was written off to repairs and renewals account. Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas and Cursetjee Manockjee Setna were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Bowajee Tuccoljee and Tribhovandas Venidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MR. C. S. NAZIR'S BENEFIT.

As anticipated, the Gaiety was crowded on Tuesday night at the benefit of the proprietor, who for the first time made his appearance on the stage of his own theatre—and, however, his first appearance before a Bombay audience, for Mr. Nazir was a prominent member of the defunct Elphinstone Dramatic Club and frequently acted with his company at Grant Road as well as in other towns. His friends were liberal in their patronage, for of the numerous gathering at the Gaiety, the greater proportion were Parsees, which must have been encouraging. Mr. Nazir felt any nervousness at all at once more facing the public, after a long retirement, and that in a leading rôle with English professionals. Many of the boxes were occupied by the ladies of that community, considerably improving the appearance of the upper tire with their gay attire and sparkling jewels, by imparting a charming contrast. The acting Governor, Military and Naval Commanders-in-Chief were present, and every box was taken. Applications for orchestra stall tickets were so numerous that stall and pit seats had to be reserved, and as all the seats in the theatre were on this night thrown open to the public, there must have been a handsome "take." The piece selected was Tobin's three-act comedy, "The Honeymoon," which appeared to have been chosen principally because it was one in which Mr. Nazir has often played, the part of the Duke of Aranza being said to be one of his best characters. Of course everybody knows the "Honeymoon" is only a means of treating the subject Shakespeare has illustrated in the "Taming of the Shrew," only that in the modern comedy the representative of the immortal Kate, is a prouder and more imperious beauty with an exalted idea of her sex's prerogative and what is due to woman from that "frail compound of conceit and vanity called man," who she holds is specially created for the service and convenience of her sex. The Duke's part was fairly enough acted by Mr. Nazir, though its rendering was somewhat laboured. No schoolboy could have repeated pages of recitation with more correctness, but a painfully mechanical accuracy of speech and manner was apparent throughout. His Excellency Rugby was not in power, with little inflection. On the other hand, Miss Birchenough's Juliana was a just conception of the part, and when enacting the haughty beauty before marriage she was perfect. As Volante, Miss Edith Wilson, was natural and graceful, the trio of sisters being completed by Miss Madge Antoinette, in the character of Zamora. In the male parts, Mr. Teesdale was eminently successful as Captain Rolando, Mr. Cartwright making a creditable Count Montalban, the Duke's friend. Mr. Tapping had not much to do as Signor Balthazar, the father of the three girls, and Mr. Hewitt did not appear until the second act, when he counterfeits the Duke as previously arranged, and did so with inimitable honour.

Mr. Nazir came before the curtain shortly after in his ducal costume, and, as intimated, delivered an address. It would have been well if he had refrained altogether or had confined himself to the first portion only; but when he proceeded to remark upon his company, even alluding to the personal appearance of the members of the company, the audience showed its unqualified disproval of such an outrage on good taste, by hisses and groans. We have never heard of any manager, lessee, or proprietor, during his extraordinary course of recording his dissatisfaction or disappointment with the members of his company, and if they had declined to appear further, they could hardly have been blamed. It may, however, be a satisfaction to them to know that they were the sufferers of the audience with Mr. Nazir. Mr. Nazir had only had an idea of the storm of indignation he was likely to rouse, he would have considered twice before venturing to put such a slight upon the artists of the Gaiety company. He persevered however, once he had commenced, and in spite of interruptions to the end. Such a scene has never, we imagine, been seen at an Indian theatre before. Mr. Nazir commenced his remarkable address by giving an outlined history of his struggles to bring out the scheme, and made a clear and concise statement of the position of the theatre, from which it would appear that the subscription fund amounted to much less than the expenses of building the theatre and getting out a company. On the whole, however, he thought he had not done badly though he hoped to do better. He next expressed his obligations to the guarantors of the scheme, detailing their names, with considerable taste, and thanked the Government of Bombay for the same,—the grounds for which, however, for Rs. 200 year, he had prayed ineffectually to have reduced. He hoped at the close of the season to be in a position to meet all his financial engagements. Sir Richard Temple next came in for special thanks for the interest shown in him, and the contract he has been paid the full rate of Rs. 16 per brass, they ought to get credit from him, not for what their stone was worth, but for what he would have had to pay for Nowrojee Hill stone, in substitution of a drop-scene. He allowed to use their own material, whether with advantage or disadvantage to the stability of the work, time alone would determine. This was what effected and not the contractor. If they recovered this from the contractor, and he saw no reason why they should not, the Corporation had lost nothing in the transaction. On the contrary, they would even gain something considerable, for the quantity of stone so disposed of would have otherwise remained on their hands as a white elephant, difficult to get rid of, and they would have had to, if it had a probability for a nominal price only. So far it seems at least to me humble mind to be satisfactory. But it was impossible for one not to have his own opinion of the conduct of Mr. Walton throughout in this transaction. The stone excavated from Malabar Hill—that which what came out of the reservoir must go under this design nation—was expressly forbidden to be used in masonry. When Mr. Walton found that stone uncommonly good and fit for masonry, he had no business to take the responsibility upon himself to sanction such a serious alteration, without bringing it to the notice of his superior officer, the Commissioner, or the Town Council, or, at least, without consulting the Consulting Engineer. It was all very fine to say that Mr. Walton always had such high notions of his professional abilities and of self-sufficiency, that he deemed it unnecessary to make this reference. He had served the Municipality so long and enjoyed the confidence of so many Municipal Commissioners that he often undertook personal responsibility in several matters before without any whisper against his judgment; and he was there'ore justified in expecting the same result in this instance also. He should have seen that the regime of personal responsibility has long since ceased to exist. For this omission it was impossible to excuse him. He was also liable to be blamed for keeping no check on the quantity used by the contractor. He said he permitted it to the extent of one-third, oth rs suggest that eleven-twelfths had been used, and it was now utterly impossible to ascertain the exact quantity without pulling down the whole work. They would now have to be more or less at the mercy of the contractor's estimate of it. Mr. Walton must have known that he was dealing with property which was not his own, but of which he was simply acting as trustee for the Corporation, and the accounts he and his subordinates were bound to keep, ought to have been so perfect as to give the most correct information on the subject, and not to leave them to conjectures, as they were left at present. They learned again that he had arranged with the contractor that he was to pay for it at the rate he might name. This understanding ought to have existed on paper, and not in the minds of Mr. Walton and the contractor respectively. This was not a business-like way of doing public business, even in transactions of trifle to individuals such laxity would need to be severely deprecated. These and other similar acts of evident neglect must force on them the conclusion that the Municipal Commissioner has arrived at after a most laborious, independent and patient investigation into the whole case, and he submitted that if they adopt his final finding as contained in his report and stopped there, they would certainly be doing adequate justice to the case. He had been asked by several friends there and outside what that finding meant. He could not himself understand it, and had therefore to put some questions at the Town Council meeting to the Municipal Commissioner to elicit his meaning. Rather than undertake to say what he understood from it, he thought it was proper that he should again make the Municipal Commissioner the interpreter of his own writing. In conclusion he begged to say that no doubt there had been laxity and negligence, but there had been that and no more. There had been no malpractice involving moral turpitude; not a breath had escaped even the learned and honourable proposer pointing to an accusation in that direction. For mere laxity and negligence anything more than a reprimand would be too severe, and would partake of the nature of vindictiveness and not of that which it is their bounden duty to administer, viz., justice; nay, he would even add justice tempered with mercy. (Applause.)

Mr. Kirkham said he very much regretted that illness had prevented his attending the last meeting of the Corporation, and he would have been glad to have been excused from attending that afternoon. He felt it his duty, however, to come down to give his vote and say a few important words in support of the motion in connection with the painful subject now occupying the attention of the Corporation. Such moderation they would, he thought, be able afterwards, on reflection, to regard with satisfaction, and he would ask them not to pass the extreme resolution which had been laid before them by Mr. Mehta. As he had not the advantage of hearing Mr. Mehta's speech he had done the best he could by careful perusal of the reports which appeared in the papers.

Mr. Mehta—They are no reports at all. It is a lot of nonsense which I never uttered.

Mr. Kirkham said that was extremely unfortunate as he was now deprived for ever of the benefit of that speech [Laughter.]

Mr. Mehta—It is certainly not my fault then.

Mr. Kirkham said it was not only the longest speech ever delivered before this Corporation, but was unquestionably what they all expected from Mr. Mehta, a clear argumentative and able address, and it was also, he ventured to say, what every one did not expect from Mr. Mehta, a most unfair and one-sided speech. When he used the word unfair it was because he had attended to make an explanation before he went any further. Some thing had been said; indeed, too much had been said about the "motives" of one section of the Corporation or the other. He supposed such imputations were to a certain extent unavoidable in the heat of debate, but he wished to preface his remarks by saying that he gave to every one on the opposite side his sincerest belief in the purity of their motives in taking the side they did, and he asked them to accord to him exactly the same respect. But that need not and would not prevent him saying what he thought of the course of proceedings in connection with this matter. He would ask Mr. Mehta when he came to reply to explain the first place how he reconciled with his notions of fair play the putting of a motion in the form in which he has put the one now being considered. Mr. Mehta was under no misapprehension whatever, as they heard from his speech with great satisfaction, but of course would be brought up by the passing of the resolution now being considered. He said he was fully aware that the adoption of the resolution would compel the officer whose conduct had been called in question to tender his immediate resignation. A little further on he said there could be but one course open to Mr. Walton—to leave the service of the Municipality. In various other places Mr. Mehta told them, and he (Mr. Kirkham) was quite sure he spoke sincerely, that he was performing a painful duty. He was very disagreeable to him and he stimulated the spirits of the Corporation and brought them courage to the sticking point by urging that it devolved upon the Corporation as a public duty to pass the resolution which they had brought forward. He (Mr. Kirkham) would ask Mr. Mehta to tell the Corporation how he reconciled a motion of that kind with section 44 of the Municipal Act, which laid down the procedure of the Corporation in such a way that it could not be misunderstood. Before they desired to get rid of an executive engineer it must be by the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a special general meeting of the Corporation. But he did not know whether Mr. Mehta knew how he reconciled with the painfulness of his duty and with his notions of fair play his action in bringing forward a motion which carried merely by a majority, and not by the two-thirds of the members at a special meeting, which would be necessary to effect the purpose. To him (Mr. Kirkham) it seemed as if Mr. Mehta's duty could not be altogether a disagreeable one (heat), as the object of the resolution was to make Mr. Walton responsible for liabilities and to place him in a position which would compel him as an honourable man to resign. He hoped Mr. Mehta would clear up that point when he rose to reply.

Mr. Mehta—I will do it now if you like.

Mr. Kirkham would prefer that Mr. Mehta should do it afterwards. There was another little point which he should like to touch on before going into details, and it was with reference to the little dramatic incident reported so nicely in the daily papers with reference to certain property said to have been sold by the contractor. A question was asked as to whether the contractor had not used Corporation stone for a certain purpose unconnected with the Municipality. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if the proceeds of the sale of stone by the contractor had been credited to the Corporation, and Mr. Grant's answer was "No." He asked those gentlemen who were, as they said, performing a duty disagreeable to them, and on which they would have to go through how it was that they introduced a question of this kind so unfair to the contractor who had no representative there to explain the thing, so calculated to produce a damaging impression on the mind of the public? It was just when the very discussion was going on and when the fate of Mr. Walton was hanging in the balance. Not being present at the meeting he spoke as a reader of the paper and said that this dramatic incident was calculated to produce a most damaging impression. He was glad that the question was asked and the way in which the information was pumped out as it were, from the Municipal Commissioner, was calculated to leave no less easy impression on the minds of the Corporation as it was to produce something very like a sensation in the background, and consequently it would have the effect of colouring the whole of the subsequent debate on the major proposition before the meeting. He thought that was an unfair thing to do, and he hoped he might be pardoned if he said that gentlemen who felt it a public duty to bring forward a motion of this kind should in common fairness have abstained from a course so calculated to prejudice a man on his trial and with such serious consequences to the interests of the individual. (Applause.) Before leaving that point he might say that he understood there was a most perfect and simple explanation of the whole thing. It was highly improbable that the man, supposed to have taken Rs 70,000 of stone belonging to the Municipality, and receiving therefore no such a great scale would spend his time in appropriating a few cart loads of Municipal matter for the value of one or two hundred rupees. It was a most extraordinary thing to ask the Corporation to believe that but what struck him most was the unfairness of coming to any conclusion on the matter when they had not heard the contractor's side of the case, and had nothing whatever be orehim to go upon.

The Chairman—It was not Mr. Nowrojee's fault that the whole correspondence was not placed before the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner wished for legal advice, and therefore the full case was not gone into. He thought it was due to Mr. Nowrojee to say his with reference to the dramatic incident spoken of by Mr. Kirkham. A member of the Corporation did not deserve any aspersion to cause him refrain from asking anything more than it was clear he should be answered at the time.

Mr. Kirkham said that it struck him as being most unfortunate that the question could have been asked at that time. When he read the report of the incident in the newspapers—

Mr. Mehta—I appeal to a point of order. Mr. Kirkham has no right to use unauthorised report in the newspapers as to what he or here said.

Mr.

fish book. He was not an engineer and I did not understand the rest [in and outs of it. He thought there was a certain unreality in the whole of the discussion about these engineering details. To his mind the explanation given by Mr Walton was a satisfactory one—at any rate, on the face of it; and he accepted that just as he accepted the Municipal Commissioner's disclaimer about not knowing what was going on; and just as he should accept Mr. Mehta's disclaimer or that of any other gentlemen in the room for whom he had ordinary respect. (Hear, hear.) And he thought that the Corporation also was bound to accept it, unless there was something beyond it. But he distrusted utterly, and he asked the Corporation to distrust any theories put forward by Mr. Mehta upon this explanation simply from the fertile ingenuity of his mind. He wanted his hearers to bear carefully in mind one view of the matter, and that was that all the maxims which they were accustomed to make use of to guide an investigation like that, in which a man's fortunes were in stake had all been not only neglected, but absolutely subverted. They had, for instance, that debate a tremendous combination arrayed against Mr. Walton; they had the ablest speaker and lawyer, probably, in the Corporation, instructed with every conceivable body of facts and documents to make any combination of them he pleased to lay before the Corporation.

The Chairman—Will you allow me to suggest, Mr. Kirkham, that you should alter the word instruct. I don't know that any one instructs Mr. Mehta here.

Mr. Mehta—I treat the observation with contempt.

Mr. Geary—I rise to order. I have for some time been listening to Mr. Kirkham, and I have heard him interrupted again and again by members of the Corporation and yourself. While gentlemen on the other side were speaking no interruptions were allowed; and you yourself strenuously put an end to any attempt at interruption. (Hear, hear.) I leave it to your own sense of justice whether that is keeping order with impartiality.

Mr. Kirkham—Mr. Chairman, I will stop this discussion in a moment by withdrawing the word instructed. I did not use the word in an offensive sense.

The Chairman—Whilst I am always prepared to hear remarks upon things that are going on here, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I have allowed the debate to go on freely and impartially on this occasion, as on all other occasions. In fact, I have taken the greatest care to stop anybody from interrupting Mr. Kirkham, and have suggested, that any statement to be made should be made in reply; and I must say that Mr. Geary is not justified in saying what he does. I say that the previous debate has been conducted in no different manner from what it is now.

Mr. Kirkham—Mr. Chairman, I should be very sorry that Mr. Mehta should treat anything that I say with contempt. I beg to assure Mr. Mehta that I had not the slightest intention, when I used the word "instructed," of treading upon his susceptibilities. Perhaps it is the department to which I belong that suggested the unfortunate word. (Laughter.) All I meant to say was that he was fully informed on the matter. I will withdraw the word as it appeared to wound Mr. Mehta's feelings, as that is the last thing in the world I should think of doing. The point he wished to mention was this, that no matter how many theories they might build, there was but one man who could answer these theories, and give the true explanation, and that was the engineer himself. Only Mr. Walton knew the true explanation, and when he was challenged in the derisive manner just now to give an explanation, he was not in the slightest degree ashamed to say that he did not know the explanation, and that he did not believe that anybody knew the explanation, unless he were an engineer and guessed at it, or Mr Walton himself who absolutely knew it. If they gave him a number of complicated facts he could build theories as well as anybody. They might build wrong false theories, but only Mr Walton could tell what the actual explanation was. Therefore, he maintained in this matter that the ordinary rule that a man on his defence should have every chance and every conceivable indulgence, to make his case as clear as he possibly could, had not only been neglected, but had absolutely been turned upside down; and while Mr Walton's documents had been taken from him, while his subordinates had been interrogated behind his back; while his private notes or documents had been written down and carried to the committee room and all sorts of things, all this had culminated in the most tremendous attack his eloquent friend Mr Mehta could make, Mr Walton was practically undefended, but he had no doubt that if they allowed a man, a barrister, to come before the Corporation on Mr. Walton's behalf, a man who would be fully posted up in all the details of the matter, and must be, Mr. Mehta at that table, he had not the slightest doubt that he would have made mincemeat of him. (Laughter and applause and cries of "no.") The explanation given by Mr. Walton as to the use of the Malabar Hill stone appeared to be ignored in the same way in which his explanation as to the bubbles was. Mr. Walton's explanation was a very simple one. He said that he conceived himself to have the power under the contract of making the change, that he took all due and ordinary precautions to satisfy himself that the stone that he substituted was suitable. Was it or was it not a fact that Mr. Walton used these precautions? Were there no gentlemen present who saw the experiments that Mr. Walton made to test the suitability of the stone? They all knew that many of these explanatio ns which Mr. Walton gave more deliberately ignored, or deliberately passed over; and what struck him more than anything in reading the proceedings, and in reading Mr. Mehta's speech was that wherever a charge was made, that charge was dwelt upon and expanded to the utmost. When Mr. Walton's explanation was given it was either passed over altogether, or put aside with the utmost contempt, as scarcely bearing on the subject at all. He did not think this was fair.

Mr Mehta—I must protest against these references of Mr Kirkham's. He was not present at the meeting. I did not pass over Mr. Walton's explanations; on the contrary, I generally read them out in his own words from his own report. They do not appear in the report of my speech, and I do not think Mr. Kirkham is entitled to take what I have told him is not a correct report of my speech. (Applause.)

Mr. Kirkham—Well, sir, I will give one striking illustration of the sort of thing I mean.

Mr Mehta—From something which is not mine.

Mr Kirkham—I will give one striking illustration of what I mean of the unfairness of altogether ignoring not only Mr Walton's explanations, but even the Municipal Commissioner's explanations; and as Mr Mehta does not appear to like these constant references to his speech, I will take it now from the speech of the seconder, Mr Hormusjee Nasrotumdas. Continuing his speech Mr Kirkham said that he charged Mr Hurkisondass in the face of the Corporation with having based the whole of his speech upon the first charge and of ignoring the whole of the subsequent investigation. That gentleman said in his speech that he supported the proposals on the following account: that this man, drawing a princely salary, had allowed the contractor to substitute Malabar Hill stone and thereby to make a profit of Rs 70,000." These were the grounds upon which the speech in support of the motion was put. Now it was perfectly true that the sum of Rs. 70,000 was mentioned at page 5 of the blue book, but if they referred to page 144 they would see what this sum of Rs. 70,000 had dwindled down to. As the item proceeded the sum became "small by degrees and beautifully less," until at page 144 it stood at Rs. 17,709.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—A great deal more, please.

Mr. Kirkham (reading from blue book)—"On account of stone in reservoir walls, Rs. 17,709." He asked the seconder of the resolution why he based a proposal to ruin a man upon the first charge that was made without taking the slightest notice of the fact that the Municipal Commissioner, in his able, impartial and lucid report, himself came to the conclusion that the loss on that item was seventeen thousand and odd rupees. He did not know whether Mr Hurkisondass had a speech in reply or not, but he (Mr. Kirkham) thought he really ought to explain why he had based such an important proposition upon such a palpably falacious argument.

Mr. Kirkham continued—Now, sir, I am going to express my opinion upon this matter in a few words in conclusion. I think that the most unfortunate attitude which has been adopted towards Mr. Walton in this affair, has arisen out of circumstances for which, perhaps, no one but himself was originally responsible, and if that be the case, he certainly has suffered most severely for his sins. The circumstance, sir, I think is this. I don't know whether Mr. Grant will agree with what I am going to say, but I believe it to be true whether he does not. I believe, sir, and I am going to say so plainly, that there is no doubt that originally it was believed when this subject first came to the notice of the Commissioner, that a gigantic fraud had been discovered in connection with this Malabar Hill contract, and it will put it to Mr. Grant whether he did not believe so.

The Municipal Commissioner—Do you mean in which Mr. Walton was implicated?

Mr. Kirkham—Yes.

The Municipal Commissioner—Certainly not.

Mr. Kirkham—Well, I believe that that was the case.

The Municipal Commissioner—It was never so in my mind.

Mr. Kirkham—Well, sir, I well remember when I was reading the first letter on the subject in the Town Council room, my friend Mr. Nowrojee coming up to me, tapping me on the shoulder, and saying, "This is a very ugly business," and I replied with perfect frankness, "I very much fear it is." Mr. Nowrojee need not look so belligerent by the me.

Mr Nowrojee—No, I am glad Mr. Kirkham referred to it.

Mr. Kirkham—I hope Mr. Walton will not mind my saying it, but I must confess at first I thought it looked an exceedingly ugly business, and I believe that the Corporation thought so too; and although the Commissioner says he never had such an impression, I cannot help thinking that he had, and that the circumstance has slipped his memory. But the difference between us is this when I find it is not so bad as it looked I am relieved but others cannot give up the idea I believe that the impression we all had, was that a gigantic fraud had been perpetrated upon the Municipality, and to a certain extent, and in an undefined manner, that the Executive Engineer was implicated in it, either had connived it, and benefitted by it, or was in some way mixed up in it. Now, sir, I believe that original impression has struck to the investigation from first to last and in no other way can the exceptional measures which has been adopted be accounted for. The ordinary maxim that a man is to be regarded as innocent until he is proved to be guilty has, I say, been neglected in this investigation from first to last. You can see that the assumption from the beginning has been that there has been a gigantic swindle, as Mr. Khote said, and that the Executive Engineer was responible for it, and had been asked to prove inch by inch, his perfect nuisance in the matter and whenever his explanations were not perfect and clearly impossible to torture into anything else, the advantage has been given not for him, but against him. That appears to me at any rate to have been the procedure that has been adopted. Why in the very first letter we have from Mr. Forde he winds up with the very significant sentence: "It appears to me to be a matter that will require a much more detailed investigation in order to ascertain exactly what has been done," meaning clearly that there has been a great deal of swindling going on in which the Executive Engineer is more or less implicated. I say in no other way can the exceptional measures, which have been applied to Mr. Walton, be accounted for except on the hypothesis that it has been generally believed outside in the town that he has been more or less mixed up in the swindling, and it is this general impression that has got hold of the public and which has resulted in the exceedingly severe proposal which you are now asked to pass. You cannot explain in any other way the proposition to dismiss—to professionally ruin—a man who has done 12 years' service for us, and has never been found fault with before except on the hypothesis of fraud, and you must admit sir that if Mr. Walton has acted in perfect good faith you cannot visit him with the severest judgment possible, for the first fault he has committed. Why, native gentlemen are notorious for their kindness in their treatment of subordinates, and it has been said that we should apply regarding Mr. Walton the same principles that a private firm would apply to one of their servants on a similar occasion. Gentlemen, I am most willing to accept that principle, and I ask, would any private firm dismiss a man of 12 years' standing from their service for his very first offence? I say it is a monstrous piece of injustice to ask this Corporation, to send into the world with a slur upon his character, a professional man who has been 12 years in our service, and in whom up to this time we have placed implicit confidence. No native gentleman, I am sure, would think of such a thing unless in his secret soul he was affected with this undefined feeling of distrust that Mr. Walton has somehow or another been implicated in this swindling which has yet been proved to have any existence at all. It must be remembered that the question of measurements has yet to be decided in another court, and until that verdict in that court has been given, we shall not be able to say whether any loss or gain to the Municipality. Now, sir, Mr Pherozshah told us his four conclusions on this subject. I will read out to your condiments which I have sketched out a few minutes ago, as being my conclusions on this subject; and I put my four conclusions against Mr. Mehta's, and ask you to pass a resolution censuring Mr. Walton for his carelessness and want of businesslike caution in not putting his doings on record in such a manner as to place his motives and conduct above all miscconstruction. I ask you to join with me in the interests of the Municipality, and, as a matter of duty, to join with me in such a resolution. But I also ask you as a matter of plain, simple justice not to dismiss the man, and not to pass a resolution which would have the effect on an honourable man of making in resign, a man who has rendered many important services to the Municipality, and who has been guilty of no dishonest practices and of no conscious betrayal of the interests entrusted to him. (Applause). My four conclusions are these; I say first that there is not a scintilla of the evidence against Mr Walton's good faith or integrity, in the whole of that blue book. I say that many of Mr Walton's explanations are to my mind satisfactory ones; but I admit that there is still a residuum of carelessness, for which he deserves censure. I say that the question as to whether the Municipality has gained or lost must be left undisposed of for the present. It is easy to say that the Municipality has lost, but it is difficult to prove it, and you cannot with confidence pass any conclusion whatever upon a statement after Mr. Walton's statement that there has been gain, or the statement of a gentleman on the opposite side that there has been loss. That will be investigated hereafter, and you must hold your judgment in suspense upon that point. I say in conclusion that it is safe for this Corporation to accept the report of the Municipal Commissioner, provided you accept it en toto, including all his statements, his criticisms and his conclusions. If you tell me the investigation has been impartial and able, I agree with you heartily. I say we cannot do better than accept it as a whole, and accepting the last paragraph in it we cannot possibly dismiss Mr. Walton; but if you propose to me, gentlemen, to divide the Municipal Commissioner's report into portions and take those portions which are unfavourable to Mr. Walton, and accept them as ablepartials, and lend me just and all the rest of it; and when the Commissioner comes to tell you in his final summing up his convictions on the whole thing, which are that this man does not deserve dismissal that he had been guilty of carelessness, and nothing worse; and you tell me that you reject that and ask me to pass upon a portion of the Municipal Commissioner's report a resolution which means ruin to this man, I say, gentlemen, God forbid that such injustice should ever be dealt out to me, and I refuse to deal it out to another man. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia remarked that, after hearing the arguments on both sides, he would not be satisfying his conclience or doing his duty to the ratepayers if he did not make a few observations explaining his opinions on the subject. Caste prejudices and predilections ought not to get the better of their judgment in a matter of such vital importance if they wished to place their Municipality on a sound and healthy basis, and at the same time make it a model Municipality, which Mr. Kirkham wished them to do. It was not antipathy of race or anything of that sort, as had been hinted by the editors of some of their papers, that prompted them to send in a request to their worthy chairman to convene that meeting. It was the high handed policy, he thought, of the Town Council that compelled them to take that step in order to arrive at the whole truth in the matter. It mattered not to him whether the Executive Engineer was an Indian or an European; no matter whether he be an African or an Indian sun burned upon him (laughter); and no matter whether he was as fair as a European, or as dark as a negro. (Laughter). They were there to do justice between man and man, between the Executive Engineer and the department on the one side, and the ratepayers on the other. He was sure their desire was to hold no brief either from the ratepayers, or from the gentlemen who had been putting the propositions and the amendment before them. From the division that had taken place some of their native friends thought that the European gentlemen were gathered together there, because they thought that the prestige of the English people would suffer, if anything was done to Mr. Walton. (Hear, hear.) Nothing of the sort; the English prestige could never suffer. It had been established so firmly. (Applause.) From an experience of ten years in England he had come to the conclusion that no nation on the face of the earth could equal their English brothers for fearless independence of character, for frankand open heartedness, for their generosity, for their sense of dignity, honour and duty, and, above all, for their veracity and justice. (Applause.) It was on account of these sterling and virtuous qualities that England enjoyed the first rank among the nations of Europe, and was able to uphold its power in this country. Then there was another great characteristic of the English people. [Laughter and cries of Question.] This was the trait of giving publicity to all those scandals and vices which threaten society. He remembered reading some of Disraeli's novels some years ago—(laughter)—in which a French gentleman was represented as asking John Bull, "How is it that so much scand l appears about your people?" John Bull replied: "It is because we hate corruption, and in order that the facts might be fairly explained and justice done." So in the present case if these scandals had not been published in the papers they would never had been called together to consider the matter at issue. When he first read the blue book, he asked himself what the motives could have been. They were there as matter of fact people, as business men, and if motives were not questioned they could not come to a sound conclusion. Mr Walton must either be a weak minded man, or as he be easily won over by his men, or he could not be a straighforward man. Both Mr Mathew and Mr Jacomb, who knew Mr Walton better than they did, were of opinion that he had been straighforward. There was no doubt he had been careless. If such an amount of carelessness had been shown in England he would have at once been dismissed from his service; but thatwas because the newspapers there and the proprietors were more independent than they were in this city. Flunkeism and eyeglasses. They did not want to dismiss Mr Walton; they only required that justice should be done to him. They were there to pass a resolution. What the consequences of that resolution would be was for Mr. Walton to look out for, and not for them. (Laughter and cheers.) They were willing to give him the benefit of the doubt, but then there were other things. If they looked into the matter of the Tulsi reservoir pipes, if an enquiry was initiated in that direction, they might find something more out and then they could come to the right conclusion. The matter had not been gone into and he was bound to form his opinion only by what was in the blue book as to the present time they were all agreed that it must be changed. Burgling here, and burgling there, had gone on for months, and they were all agreed that a thorough revision was necessay, and not only of that, but also of the Assessment Department. (Laughter and applause.) I was not Mr. Walton who made the Municipality; it was the Municipality which made Mr. Walton—(laughter)—and from a salary of Rs. 300 per month had raised his salary to Rs. 1,700.

Dr. Blaney—That has been reduced since.

Mr. Kapadia—From a mere draughtsman on Rs. 200 a month, Mr Walton has risen to his present position.

Mr. Walton—I beg to protest against that, sir; I never was a draughtsman in my life.

A member of the Corporation called attention to the fact that Mr. Walton had no right to address the Corporation, and the chairman requested him to say, anything he had to say through some member of the Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham—Then I beg to correct that statement, sir, and on the authority of Mr. Walton, to say that he never was a draughtsman in his life.

Mr. Kapadia—I beg your pardon, if I am wrong. In continuation Mr. Kapadia said when the Tulsi scheme was originally started, Mr. Walton, if he mistook not, led them to believe that if an independent and impartial hand into Bombay the pressure of the Vehar supply would be increased, but the complaints were as loud as ever, and the not only that but the people on the Tolsi side complained just as much as the Vehar side. ("Question.") It was a fact. It was also stated that if they had the Malabar Hill reservoir the pressure would be increased, although it was shown by many gentlemen that the pressure would not be increased. It had turned out that the pressure was nothing like those promised, and the convenience of a few European and Parsee gentlemen, an expenditure of five lakhs of rupees had been made, and the Bhundarwada scheme had to be started to bring their water supply to its sound and perfect condition. (Laughter and applause.) Nevertheless Mr. Walton had been a good engineer, and it would be a pity to lose his services. He had learned at their expense, and it would be to their interest to keep him now, as they had so many works on hand, including the drainge scheme, the reservoir scheme, and a great many other works, and he thought the gentlemen who supported the resolution had no wish to turn him out. Taking all circumstances into consideration he thought they were showing him charity by passing this resolution. ["No."] Rogistered trade mark—and Geraldic Rose, 1867, 1868, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens Paris.

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About 1,200 rafters and a lot of brushwood for fire and about 60 candies of mowrah.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Trustees, W. Nicol and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

Pelley on the life of Mr. George Nicol, boot and shoe-maker, formerly of Bombay, now believed to be residing in Calcutta, in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, for Rs.10, 000 premium Rs. 232-8-0 payable half-yearly on the 23rd day of January and July, Policy No. 145-10,142.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of valuable law reports and law books, the property of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 6 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, a hand sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Captain Cooke-Collis.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Somerset House, Warden Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) an English-built brougham, a pair of fast trotting chesnut Arab horses, one handsome fast trotting grey riding horse, &c. the property of Professor W Wordsworth.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, an English-built four-seated open carriage, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, &c, the property of J Brooke, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

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On THURSDAY, the 29th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 125, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, kitchen crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand piano, brass bound, by Collard and Collard, an English built handsome four seated barouche by "Robert Noss," an handsome English built glass fronted omnibus brougham by Black and Son, a handsome English built spring buggy by "Kesterton," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, a handsome strong grey Arab buggy horse, suit of single and double harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C Macdonald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale,

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p m Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 160, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood F F household furniture, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd.

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1880.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Girdari Natha and Senna Gumnath the Mortgagees, and by the consent of Hunna Gunnesh and Khema Gunnesh the Sons and legal representatives of Assoobai, widow of the late Gunnesh Maga, the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April 1880, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the premises. The undermentioned landed property, being the comprised in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 15th December 1874.

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All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with two house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Tank Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and formerly and then in the possession of the mortgagors and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1,836 and 3,102, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 31 and 32, and containing by admeasurement 5559 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Parsee Dorabjee Bomonjee, on the west by the said Tank Street, on the north by the bungalow of Bhanwan and Derabjee Bomonjee, and on the south by the house of Jaitha Coverjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 15th April 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

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On SATURDAY, the 17th April 1880, and on the alternate days, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidators of the Mandvie Spinning Weaving and Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

A pair of high-pressure horizontal steam engines, by Ralph Coulthard & Co, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, made in 1869 the diameter of cylinder 21 in., length of stroke 4 in. diameter of Crank Shaft 6in. now sold as they stand in Messrs, Richardson & Co's compound, Neabit Lane, Byculla.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Khiva, Commander G. W. Atkinson, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 26th inst. She left Suez on the 3rd April arrived at Aden on the 7th April and left for Bombay on the next day. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut W W Purdon	2nd Lieut F Bunny
2nd Lieut G F Gore	" Vane
" R L Sandwith	Mr W H Phelps
" H B J Campbell	Mrs Andrews ayah
" H P Shekleton	Mr T Morris
" E D Seeres	Mr G Townley
" F A Adams	Mrs Hewett & three children
" C J C A McArthur	Mrs Hall

FROM MALTA.

Capt McCausland

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Townsend and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H Griffiths	Surg Genl A D Home
Mr T G Wilkinson	Mr A A E Robertson
Mr J M Skinner	Mr J A Shephard
Mr J D Inverarity	Mrs Phelps

FROM SUEZ.

Surg A Flood, R N	Mr Cassam Hossan
Mrs F Skinner	

FROM ADEN.

Capt Pearson	Mr Harsook & friend
Mr Sheck Yacoob	Mr Cheemelie Neege
Mr Mirza Abdullah	Mr Isabhoy & friend
Mr J Soleman and friend	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, 19th March, the Corrupt Practices Bill was read a second time. On Monday, 22nd March, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill were read a third time and passed. Some contention arose over the clause of the Corrupt Practices Bill legalizing payments for the conveyance of voters, and Lord Kimberley moved the rejection of the Bill; but his motion was lost on a division, and the measure was read a third time and passed without alteration. The Duke of Rutland called attention to the depression of trade and agriculture, complaining of the unfair and unequal character of the present fiscal system. Lord Beaconsfield held it to be impossible now to insist on reciprocity, and, while pointing out that the present condition of agriculture was abnormal, deprecated hasty legislation. Lord Dunraven next drew attention to the affairs of Afghanistan, and, in the course of a brief discussion, Lord Cranbrook stated that there was no agreement with Persia for an occupation of Herat, and that he looked forward to a speedy pacification of Afghanistan.

In the House of Commons, on Friday 19th March, the O'Gorman Mahon moved a vote of censure on the Prime Minister's manifesto, and Mr. Sullivan supported the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, reiterating the determination of the Government to resist the demand for Home Rule. Mr. Henry rose to continue the discussion, but the House was abruptly counted out, and stood adjourned until Wednesday.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, 24th March, by Royal Commission. The Queen's Speech announced an immediate Dissolution.

The preparations for the General Election are far advanced, and the greatest activity is exhibited by the leaders of parties and their followers.

The writs for the new elections were issued immediately after the prorogation. They are made returnable on the 29th April.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at Hackney on the 23rd March in support of the candidature of Mr. Bartley, and quoted an official communication received from Sir H. Elliot contradicting Mr. Gladstone's assertion that the Emperor of Austria had expressed to our Ambassador an opinion adverse to his candidature.

Mr Cross addressed two meetings in the suburbs of Liverpool, on Saturday 20th March, in support of the Ministerial policy. He also spoke at Pemberton, South-West Lancashire, on Monday, asserting that Russia had taken advantage of Turkish misrule to foment revolt against the Sultan, and had stirred up Afghanistan against us. He likewise animadverted on Mr. Gladstone's violent invectives against the Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone addressed two meetings of the Mid Lothian electors on Friday, 19th March. At Dalkeith he contended that the Government had favoured the landlords at the expense of other classes, and condemned the new Probate Bill as pressing unduly on personal property. On Saturday he spoke in three other districts of the county, denying that the Liberals sought to disintegrate the Empire, and complaining of the unfair tactics employed by his opponents. On Monday again he addressed four meetings in different parts of the county. On Tuesday he also spoke at two meetings, at one of which he referred to the offence he had given at Vienna, declaring that, if the Austrian Government wished to shut his mouth, it should abandon its schemes against the freedom of other countries.

Lord Hartington addressed the electors of North-East Lancashire, at Rawtenstall, on Monday 22nd March replying to the recent speeches of Mr. Cross, and censuring him for his denunciations of Russia. The noble lord also questioned the expediency of any special and separate alliance with Austria or Germany, which would excite the susceptibilities of France, and might fetter this country in its efforts to maintain the peace of Europe. He also spoke near Burnley on Tuesday night, warning the country against the reactionary tendencies of the Ministry.

Mr. Bright, on Friday 19th March, addressed his constituents in the Town-hall, Birmingham, recapitulating the services rendered by the Liberal party during the last 50 years to the cause of political and commercial freedom, popular education, and other reforms. On Saturday, he received a deputation from the licensed victuallers of Birmingham, to whom he stated his views as to Sunday closing and Local Option. On Tuesday he again spoke at two ward meetings in strong condemnation of the home and foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. J Cowen was seriously injured in the crush while going up the staircase of the Town-hall, at Newcastle, to address his constituents, and had to be taken home for medical treatment.

On Saturday, 20th March, Earl Granville inaugurated the Liberal Club at Hanley, and addressed a large assemblage on public affairs.

Mr. Parnell, on arriving at Queenstown from the United States, was received by deputations from the Home Rule League and kindred bodies.

John Wingfield, labourer, who was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife at Kilburn, has been executed at Newgate.

At the Central Criminal Court, Caleb Charles Whiteford, surgeon, pleaded guilty to the charge of forging a reprieve of the convict Shurety, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour, and also fined £50.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. G. B. Reddie, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj R K. Buckell, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj J. G. Asher, Bom. M.S.; Viscountess Dungannon; J. Franklin, late Supt. Marine, Madras; C. E. H. Greame, late Ben. Fus.; C. Carttar, coroner for Kent; T. B. Stephen, late Ceylon C.S.; Lady Haumer; Lady Augusta Seymour; Lady Jane Pounden.

The debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on foreign affairs has been brought to a conclusion, and a vote passed by a large majority virtually approving the policy of the Ministry.

The French Ministry have conferred together as to the measures to be taken against unauthorized religious congregations, and the Prefect of Police has issued a circular to the commissaries of police requiring them to furnish detailed reports respecting such communities.

Prince Orloff has arrived at Berlin, on his way to St. Petersburg, and has had interviews with the Emperor William and with Prince Bismarck.

The non-surrender of Hartman continues to rouse a good deal of indignant feeling at St. Petersburg, and it is stated that as soon as Prince Orloff arrives at the Russian capital General Chanzy, the French Ambassadore there, will also quit his post for Paris.

At St Petersburg the most stringent measures are being adopted against the Nihilists, a large number of suspected persons having been arrested and frequent domiciliary visits made by the police.

The Military Tribunal at Kieff has sentenced to death two young men charged with belonging to a revolutionary society and distributing its publications.

The construction of further prison accommodation in Eastern Siberia has been ordered, in consequence of the great influx of political prisoners.

The Grand Shereef of Mecca, as he was entering the town of Jeddah on the 14th instant, was assassinated by a Persian fanatic

Colonel Synge has been released by the brigands on payment of a heavy ransom, and has arrived at Katerina.

A new Ministry has been formed at Athens under the Presidency of M. Tricoupis.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, resolutions have been introduced and referred to the Committee on the Inter-Oceanic Canal, requesting the President to notify to England the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in reference to a joint protectorate over the projected Panama Canal.

The Rhode Island Republican Convention has selected eight delegates to support Senator Blaine's candidature for the Presidency, while the Democratic Convention has selected eight delegates to support Mr. Tilden.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has adopted a memorial to the Governor-General of Canada claiming a share of the Fishery Award.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R Wood, B Uncov	Col Hastings Fraser, MSC
Mr R M Adam, B Uncov	Capt J J Fletcher, M Int
Mr R Smart, B Uncov	Surg-Maj J J L Ratton, MD M
Mr W H Bonnand, B Uncov Reid	Maj W R Trevelyan, Bo SC
Maj J Birney, R B Eng	Surg-Maj N Hopkins, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Clutterbuck, B Uncov, 3 mo	Surg-Maj J C Whisham, B, 6 mo
Mr V Ball, B Uncov, 3½ mo	Mr A A C Jervoise, Bo CS 10 mo
Col E C S Williams, CIE RB Engs, 2 mo	Maj R J Crawford, Bo SC, 5 mo 7 days
Lieut E H Montresor, BSC, 2 mo	Capt J Grant, Bo S C, 6 weeks
Mr H Barrett, Bo Uncov, 2 mo	Lieut J W Wray, Bo SC, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr H Scannell, Bo Uncov	Surgeon A D Phelps, M

CASUALTIES.—Major-Gen G B Reddie, Bengal Retired March 17; Surgeon-Major R K Buckell, Bengal Retired, March 16; Surgeon-Major J G Asher, Bombay MS, March 2.

THE DISSOLUTION.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

THE following was delivered by the Lords Commissioner to both houses of Parliament on the 24th March.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

As the time assigned by law for the termination of the present Parliament is near at hand, I am induced, by considerations of public policy and convenience, to select this period of the session for releasing you from your legislative duties, with a view to an immediate dissolution, and the issue of writs for a general election.

I cannot part from you without expressing my deep sense of the zeal and ability which, during more than six years, you have consistently displayed in exercising your important functions, nor without tendering to you my warm acknowledgments for the useful measures which you have submitted for my acceptance, and especially for the manner in which you have upheld a policy, the object of which was at once to defend my Empire and to secure the general peace.

My relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and favourable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe.

I entertain the confident hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country.

I have had much satisfaction in assenting to the Acts you have passed for the relief of the distress unhappily prevalent in parts of Ireland, and trusting that these measures will be accepted by my Irish subjects as a proof of the ready sympathy of the Imperial Parliament, I look forward with confidence to the restored prosperity of their country.

I rejoice to observe the indications of a general improvement in trade, and that the commercial depression which I have had to lament appears to be passing away.

I have witnessed with the greatest sympathy the heavy losses sustained by the various classes connected with the cultivation of the soil, and have viewed with admiration the patience and high spirit with which they have contended against an almost unprecedented series of disastrous seasons.

I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, a more favourable harvest may be looked for, and that, from the Commission which I issued to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, suggestions may come which will lead to the more profitable use of agricultural land, and to a higher development of this branch of national industry.

The electors of the United Kingdom will be called upon forthwith to choose their Representatives in Parliament, and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide them to promote the object of my constant solicitude—the happiness of my people.

THEN a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April next.

WE take the following from the *London Gazette*, dated the 26th March:—

CALLING A NEW PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY having been this day pleased by Her Royal Proclamation to dissolve the present Parliament and to declare the calling of another, is hereby further pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland do, respectively, and upon notice of this Her Majesty's Order, forthwith cause Writs to be issued in due form and according to Law, for the calling of a new Parliament, to meet at the city of Westminster: which Writs are to be returnable on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the respective Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York be forthwith dissolved; and the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain is to cause Writs to be prepared and issued in the usual manner for that purpose.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, do, upon notice of this Her Majesty's Order, forthwith cause Writs to be issued in due form of Law, for electing new Members of the Convocations of the Clergy, which Writs are to be returnable on Friday, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

ELECTION SPEECHES.

THE following are the latest election notes published the morning the Mail left:—

Lord Hartington addressed two meetings of the electors of North-east Lancashire yesterday, one at Colne in the afternoon, and the other at Clitheroe in the evening. At the first meeting he dealt mainly with the question of the redistribution of seats and the licensing laws. With regard to the former, he failed to see why such towns as Accrington, Colne, Haslingden, and Great Harwood should be altogether denied the privileges accorded to places like Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Burnley; and as to the subject of licensing, although he could not support the Permissive Bill, believing as he did that it was against the principles of individual liberty and freedom, to which the country owed so much of her greatness, yet the advocates of that measure had his sympathy to some extent, and he should be prepared to give a favourable consideration to any moderate measure dealing with the evil of intemperance. At the evening meeting he touched upon the questions of Home Rule, the county franchise, and the reform of the land laws, maintaining with regard to the latter that the country had more to expect from the Liberals than from the party now in power.

Mr. Gladstone addressed the electors of Penecuik and district yesterday morning in the United Presbyterian Church. An attempt was made to get him to speak to an open-air meeting, but the right hon. gentleman declared himself physically incapable of the exertion, a keen north-east wind blowing at the time.

Sir H. James addressed a crowded meeting of Liberal electors at Taunton last night, and congratulated them that the worst Parliament that had governed this country during the present century had been dissolved. He said the Taunton election was practically won. He defended Mr. Gladstone against the attacks that had been made upon him, especially with regard to his being in the Government which was responsible for the Crimean war, and concluded by saying that the tide of a changed opinion had set in, and that the day of dissolution was the hour of political death to the Tory Government.

At a meeting held in Bermondsey last night in support of the Liberal candidatures for Southwark, Mr. A. M. Sullivan spoke in their support, urging the constituency to subordinate minor issues and to concentrate their efforts upon the return of two Liberals to Parliament. Mr. Cohen, L. C., announced that Mr. Gladstone will be in London on Tuesday next.

The Attorney-General, at a meeting at Preston last night, expressed himself strongly in favour of religious education, and made a special appeal to the Roman Catholics, whose sympathies he said must be in favour of the Conservative party if they gave proper consideration to the matter. He made a defence of the Government foreign policy, urging that a course which had checked Russia with shedding a drop of blood was worthy of endorsement on the part of the people. He justified the Afghan war on several grounds, and thought Sir Bartle Frere ought not to be blamed for his course of conduct.

Colonel Stanley addressing the electors of Garstang at noon yesterday, defended the policy of the Government, and, referring to the depression said it was the result of a combination of adverse circumstances. Farmers in Lancashire had great advantages over the larger farmers in the south and generally united a very fair knowledge of practical business with a moderate amount of capital. He also spoke on the working of the Agricultural Holdings Act, which he said would be considered by the Royal Commission.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressing a meeting in Dean Forest last night, defended the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question, and claimed that they had at a small cost done what Liberals and Conservatives were agreed should be done: checked Russian aggression in Europe. The Government were not responsible for the Zulu war, but its result was beneficial to the colonists, and would in time lead to a confederation of the South African colonies. The country franchise would be extended, but that involved a redistribution of seats, and the time for that had not come.

Sir Robert Peel yesterday evening delivered a parting address to the electors of Tamworth, which town has been represented in Parliament by members of his family for the past ninety years, and by himself for thirty years.

A MEETING, chiefly consisting of liverymen of London, was held yesterday at the Guildhall Tavern to discuss the critical position of the City guilds in connection with the election. Mr. J. W. Birch, Governor of the Bank of England, presided. Mr. J. G. Hubbard and Aldermen Cotton and Fowler addressed the audience, all maintaining that these guilds had done and were doing a good work, and that they ought not to be ruthlessly disturbed by legislation. With the view of opposing such a policy a vote of confidence in the Conservative candidates was carried, and a similar resolution was adopted at a another meeting.

THE Marquis of Hartington addressed the electors of the Nelson Devision of North-east Lancashire last evening. He drew a comparison between the foreign and domestic policy of the last Liberal and the present Conservative Administration, and suggested that the measures of reform which the country had accepted were in danger under Tory rule. Reactionary bills had been introduced on the subject of army purchase, religious education, and licensing, and he feared that the principle of free trade was to some extent in danger under the present Government.

MR. GLADSTONE addressed two meetings of Midlothian electors at Gorebridge and Pathhead yesterday. Speaking from the pulpit of the Free Church at Gorebridge, the right hon. gentleman charged the Government with having dissipated their prospective surplus of six millions without abolishing the income tax as the Liberals would have done if they had remained in office. The abolition of the tax was not now possible. At the second meeting, over which Viscount Dalrymple presided, Mr. Gladstone, after dealing with agricultural matters, the devolution and transfer of land, and the game laws, defended the late Liberal Government from the charge of having handed over the army and navy in a condition unequal to the national requirements, asserting that the army and navy were taken over by the Government in a better condition than they had been by any preceding Government since the battle of Waterloo. Referring to the indignation created in Austria by his Edinburgh speech, he declared himself an uncompromising opponent to all Governments which sought aggrandisement by suppressing freedom in foreign States.

THE Home Secretary and Colonel Ireand Blackburne addressed a large meeting of the electors of Southport yesterday evening. Mr. Cross defended the foreign policy of the Government in a long and brilliant speech. He severely criticised the speeches of Lord Hartington, and said that Lord Hartington did not seem to know the difference between a treaty made between all the Powers of Europe and the treaty which Russia made behind their back with Turkey. The Afghan question was also exhaustively elucidated by Mr. Cross, who said the cause of the Afghan war was the hesitating policy adopted by the Government of 1875.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir C. Russel had a most enthusiastic reception last night at St. James's Hall from their Westminster constituents. Both gentlemen stated their views upon the questions about to be put to the country. They defended the foreign policy of the Government, while they retorted upon Mr. Gladstone the charge of wishing to stir up jealousy and hatred of this country upon the Continent, noticing in particular his insult to the Austrian Government. Lord Granville's speech was also criticised, and his boast about the Washington Treaty was rather diluted by the history of the Alabama claims and of the vacillating conduct of the Liberal Government, which allowed that vessel to get out to sea. That 24 hours' delay cost the country not only some of its prestige, but also the indemnity.

THE following are some of the chief changes which have occurred among candidates since last week:—Dr Parker, at a noisy meeting held at the Cannon street Hotel on Monday, announced his retirement from his candidature for the City, as he did not wish to divide the Liberal party. At Bristol Sir Ivor Guest has come forward as a Conservative candidate. Sir Charles Legard, MP, who a few months ago announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Scarborough, will again contest the constituency in conjunction with Captain Fife Cookson. At Barnstaple Mr William Petter, of the firm of Cassell, Petter and Galpin, has been accepted as a second Liberal candidate. From West Cheshire it is announced that Mr. Charles Crompton has declined to contest the division in the Liberal interest, and it is expected that Major Cornwallis West will go to the poll alone against the two Conservative members. Sir John Hardy, Bart of Dunstall Hall Burton-on-Trent, has been adopted as a second Conservative candidate for East Staffordshire; Major the Hon H Wood, son of Lord Halifax, has been adopted as a Liberal candidate in the East Riding of Yorkshire; Mr Thomas Collins, who formerly represented Knaresborough and Boston has been brought forward by the Conservatives at Derby in opposition to Mr Plimsoll; and Mr. Grant Duff is opposed in the Elgin Burghs by Mr. J. M. Maclean, late proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who has issued an address in which he describes himself as an independent candidate, but states that he will support the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. John Frederick Cheetham, of Stalybridge, has been adopted by the Liberals of North Derbyshire to contest that division in conjunction with Lord Edward Cavendish against Captain Arkwright and Captain W. Sidebottom. Mr. Henry Labouchere's adoption by the executive committee of the Liberal Association at Northampton as the second Liberal candidate was confirmed on Saturday at a crowded meeting. He will coalesce with Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Wright, another Liberal, persists in his candidature. It is now settled that there is to be a contest in North Lancashire, the only division of the county hitherto uncontested. Mr. Thomas Storey, the Liberal candidate, has issued his address. In Buckinghamshire, a requisition having been sent to the Hon. Compton Cavendish, asking him to come forward as second Liberal candidate, Mr. Cavendish telegraphed that he could not comply with the request.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer last evening addressed a meeting in Shoreditch Town Hall in support of Mr. Bartley, the Conservative candidate for Hackney. The proceedings were much disturbed by a noisy minority, who were stated to have gained admission by means of spurious tickets. Reviewing the past, Sir Stafford Northcote, said:—Much as our opponents were disposed to sneer at our action in sending the British fleet to the Dardanelles when the Russ an army was advancing upon Constantinople, the success which attended that movement was unquestionable and striking. We may say of Lord Beaconsfield when he took that step, a little varying the lines of the poet:—

"To steps at which the wise men sneered with phrases witty,
"He made no answer, but he saved the city."

Let me now say a word of the present and the future. Many are asking, what is the position of the foreign policy of this country? What is our position in India, in Africa, in Europe? I think we may answer these questions with satisfaction and with hopefulness. In Europe we have maintained the principles of the Treaty of Berlin and under that great settlement the difficult and complicated affairs of European Turkey and of the east of Europe are being brought to a state which I trust will be permanent. In Afghanistan we seem to see already the fruits of the policy which we have pursued. We seem to be near that settlement of the country which we have earnestly desired to promote, and which, if we succeed in accomplishing, will secure us a safe frontier and from beyond our borders a State or group of States, which will be friendly and strong and which will assist us in maintaining peace within our own borders. With regard to Africa, the policy of confederation adopted by Lord Carnarvon, and carried on by his successor at the Colonial Office, is now promising greater results than we had ventured to anticipate from it. If a new Parliament is returned which is prepared again to support her Majesty's Ministers, our policy in the future will be like that in the past. We shall shrink from no responsibility that it may be necessary for us to undertake in order to secure the greatness and the honour of the Empire. (loud cheers.) Adverting to what might happen if a Liberal Government were returned to power, Sir S Northcote characterised Mr Gladstone's recent attack on Austria as a "grave imprudence," and read a telegram from Sir Henry Elliot asking, on the name of Baron Haymerle, that a public refutation should be given in this country to the ex-Premier's statement, which was as follows:—

"Did you see that the Emperor of Austria sent for the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot, and told him that a pestilent person, a certain individual named Mr. Gladstone, was a man who did not approve the foreign policy of Austria, and how anxious he was—so the Emperor of Austria was pleased complacently to say, for the guidance of the British people and of the electors of Midlothian—how anxious he was that you should all of you give your votes in a way to maintain the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield?

The telegram received from Sir Henry Elliot was as follows:—

"Vienna, March 22

"Baron Haymerle is most anxious that there should be a contradiction, in Parliament or through the Press, as to the language attributed to the Emperor of Austria by Mr Gladstone. I should likewise wish it done for my own sake. On my speaking to the Emperor about the speech of Mr. Gladstone, I found he had been much amused by the same but showed no anger. I stated that I could not take it so quietly; for I resented the possible imputation of not only repenting but entirely misrepresenting a casual remark which his Majesty had made to me. Baron Haymerle says that although his Majesty may not think the speech worthy of his notice it is necessary for him [Baron Haymerle] to remember the necessity of not permitting the acceptance of the story by any of the people of this country; it is not possible for him to contradict it properly here, and he expresses the hope that your lordship may consent to give a public refutation of the same in England."

A resolution in favour of Mr. Bartley's candidature was declared to be carried by a large majority.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

IT is seldom that an Anglo-Indian official leaves India after so hard a term of work with so considerable a popularity as Sir Richard Temple. A more energetic man has, perhaps, never assisted in the administration of the country. His course has not always been consistent in dealing with the grave problems which he has had to face, and his tenure of office as Finance Minister was distinguished by several grave blunders; but few have ever devoted themselves more completely to ensuring the well-being of the people whom we rule. Alike in the Central Provinces, in Bengal, and in Bombay, Sir Richard Temple has distinguished himself by his anxiety to raise the condition of the natives, to push on education, and in every way to bring about as far as possible that association of the people in the work of improvement from which so much is hoped in the future. As a minute-writer he has been pre-eminent even among a hierarchy of minute-writers. Sir Richard is now a candidate for a seat in Parliament on the Conservative side, and it is to be hoped that that he will prove an exception to the melancholy list of men distinguished in India who have proved failures in the House of Commons. The change from administration to legislation and debate is one which has proved fatal to the reputation for capacity of men of not inferior ability.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE Universeity match, which was to have been rowed on Saturday, (March 13) was brought to conclusion at half past 10 on Monday morning, when Oxford proved themselves easy victors by four or five lengths, after a magnificent struggle for fully two miles. The morning broke clear, but shorty before 8 o'clock some haze came up from the eastward, and it seemed as if the race might have to be again postponed. The Press boat left the Temple Pier at a quarter to 9 o'clock, and by that time a breeze from the eastward had somewhat cleared the atmosphere. On arrival at Putney it was evident that the attendance would be far smaller than that of Saturday, the tow path being but sparsely tenanted, and there being very few vehicles going over the bridge. Shortly before 10 o'clock, however, the number of people increased and passed on upwards to Hamersmith and Mortlake, the crowds at the first-mentioned place being greater than at any other portion of the course, which is not saying a great deal.

The two crews were afloat about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and paddled down to the Aqueduct, Oxford, as the challengers, showing the way, followed at a few minutes' interval by Cambridge. At 10.35 a m. both were lying ready for the start at the post, the Oxonians having the Middlesex and Cambridge the Surrey Station. A few moments were spent in getting ready and in conveying their clothes on board the Umpire's steamer, and at last Mr. Searle gave the signal. The oars of both crews caught the water almost simultaneously, Oxford going off at 39 to the minute, while Cambridge were working up to 40. The quicker stroke of the latter took them a few feet in advance, and at the Duke's Head their boat's nose showed in front with a lead of a few feet. At Simmon's-yard they had not added materially to this lead, but at the Bishop's Creek, reached in 1 minute 18 seconds, they might have led by a trifle more. Under the Concrete Wall Oxford gained slowly, and became almost level with the Cambridge boat, but, being out of the tideway, while the Cantabs had the best of the flood, the light blue representatives again held a slight lead at Craven Cottage. Oxford, however, as they opened out Crab Tree Reach again once more drew up, and at the Grass Wharf, reached in 3 minutes 45 seconds, held a lead of a few feet. At Walden's Wharf, Cambridge, rowing well together, were again enabled to get on even terms with their opponents, and a splendid contest ensued past the mile post and Rosebank Villa, where, in consequence of the Oxford men rowing indifferently and getting ragged and short, the Cambridge men, who were well together and in good form, once more gained a band of a few feet, which at the Crab Tree they had increased to perhaps an eighth of a length. For a few moments it looked as if the Cambridge crew were going to row right away from their opponents, as Baillie, spurting, increased his lead to fully a quarter of a length. This, however, made his crew get short, and opposite Dorset Villa their time and swing were anything but good. Here the Oxford men, who had not quickened, got together again, as they had several times done in practice, and as the two crews raced up to the Soap Works it was evident that the Cambridge men had been rowed out by their spurt. At the Wharf the Oxford coxwain put his rudder hard over, and a fountain of water was the result, the way of the boat being very much checked thereby, and the Cantabs being able once more to draw out a slight lead, so that at Gwynne's Factory just below Hammersmith Bridge, they were again a quarter of a length in advance. In the straight reach for the bridge the Oxford crew, having at last got a straight bit of water, went up rapidly, and, as Cambridge were still abroad, the latter lost ground quickly, so that as they passed the bridge, reached by Cambridge in 8 minutes 20 seconds, the Dark Blue crew were a few feet astern. After shooting the bridge, Oxford, who were slowly gaining, gradually got on even terms with the leaders, and at Biffen's Boatyard the two boats were once again level. Nearing the Doves the Cambridge crew again got ragged, but having the inside of the turn they managed to maintain the struggle as far as the middle of the Upper Mall at Hammersmith. Nearing the Oil Mills, Oxford forged ahead, and drew out a lead of a few feet, two miles having now been rowed. Opposite the West Middlesex Waterworks the Oxford coxswain again put on a lot of rudder, which, as a matter of course, stopped the boat and diminished the slight lead they had. At the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, however, Cambridge got still shorter and Oxford at once made their lead into a third of a length. Immediately after this they went ahead fast, and half way up the Eyot led by half a length. At the top of the Eyot the Dark Blue crew led by three-quarters of a length. At Chiswick Church the race was virtually over, as Oxford were all but clear, and a few feet of daylight separated the two boats at Thorneycroft's Torpedo Factory. Passing Corney Cottage Oxford drew away very fast, and were fully two lengths in advance at the Bathing Place in the Duke of Devonshire's meadows. Opposite the Full's Head, Oxford, who held a lead of two and a half lengths, were obliged to go out of their course to clear some barges in the way, but they reached Barnes Bridge in 17 minutes 43 seconds, about nine seconds ahead of their opponents. Adding to this advantage, the leading crew drew away and passed the flagboat easy winners by about four lengths, or 11 seconds in time, in 21 minutes 22 seconds from the start, as timed by a chronograph by Dent, of Cockspur-street Charing-cross. The attendance was comparatively limited, and the weather cold.

The time of the race, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was as follows:—The start took place at 10h. 38m. 38s.; the finish at 11h. 0m 1s., the duration of the race being thus recorded as 21 min. 23s. Last year's time was 21min. 18s.

YOUNG DOCTORS AT A PREMIUM.

As might have been expected, the Indian Medical Service is beginning to grumble, in no measured tones, at the inferior position to which it finds itself relegated without any boon to the English Army Medical Department. Until now the Indian Service presented far greater advantages than the English to a young doctor, and the consequence was that the former always secured plenty of good candidates for vacancies, while the latter could not keep its ranks filled. The Royal Warrant of last November has, however, completely altered the relative positions of the two Services, and young medical men will now be far more likely to join the English department than its rival. For rivals they are, and there lies the mischief so far as the taxpayers both here and in India are concerned. The market supply of eligible young doctors is necessarily limited, and as each of these purchasers tries to secure the best for itself, the biddings are getting to be very brisk. As a memorial just published on behalf of the "Indian Medical Service Defence Fund" shows, the home army now makes much more tempting offers than its erst successful competitor. A long list of these advantages is given in the memorial, and some of them would certainly seem to indicate real grievances. In the first place, a British army surgeon ranks as a captain from date of appointment, but his Indian brother does not attain that grade until after six years' service. The former, too, develops into a surgeon-major without examination, but the latter has to go through that unpleasant ordeal, very often at considerable inconvenience. As regards subsequent promotion, the Indian Service does not recognise the ranks of brigade-surgeon and

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surgeon-general, and even in the case of deputy surgeon-generals, the number of appointments is far less than in the English army. But the most serious disparity of all comes to light in the provisions for retirement. The British army surgeon is entitled to a pension of £365 after twenty years' service, but his less fortunate class-mate in India has to serve four years longer before he can draw that sum. In strict equity, the latter ought to have to serve a shorter time than the former, because the whole of his service must be made good in the trying climate of India, whereas the English army doctor has his turn of home and colonial stations. The memorial specifies a good many minor inequalities, which in the aggregate certainly afford grounds for discontent. But the taxpaying community may well ask where this too active competition is to stop, if every improvement in the condition of the one Service is to unsettle and give dissatisfaction to the other.—*Globe.*

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 24th March 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—Paymaster F C Flenley has been placed on the Retired List from the 11th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 26th March, 1880.

17th Lancers, Lieut the Hon L H D Fortescue to be Adjutant, vice Lieut F J C Frith, killed in action. Dated 30th December 1879.

18th Hussars, Captain G E B Beale-Brown from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice W E Bolton, who exchanges. Dated 27th March, 1880

19th Hussars, Captain C H Fairlie retires on half pay Dated 27th March, 1880.

2nd Foot, Second Lieut P L Stevenson, from the 31st Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G B Crawley, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th March, 1880

4th Foot, Captain C E Wright retires on temporary half pay, Dated 27th March, 1880.

12th Foot, Lieut A M Leslie from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieut, vice E R J Warner, who exchanges Dated 27th March, 1880

18th Foot, Major J C Conington retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 27th March, 1880.

24th Foot, Lieut J [illegible] Cuscley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut A J Irvine, promoted Dated 31st Dec. 1879.

34th Foot, Gentleman Cadet A Fuller, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Second Lieut, J Langton, 55th Foot, promoted Dated 27th March, 1880

57th Foot, Supernumerary Lieut C B D Michel to be Lieut vice E V Bellers, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 10th March, 1880.

Lieut M T Lyde has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 15th March, 1880

60th Foot, Lieut, C R B Thorne retires from the Service receiving a gratuity Dated 27th March, 1880.

64th Foot, Lieut St G L S Steele has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, Dated 10th March 1880

77th Foot, Lieut M Singletou, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut, vice A Banbury, who exchanges Dated 27th March, 1880.

87th Foot, Lieut A Banbury, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut, vice M Singleton, who exchanges Dated 27th March, 1880.

Second Lieut the Hon E B L H Stopford, from the 25th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Second Lieut G W Freckleton, 88th Foot, promoted Dated 27th March, 1880.

94th Foot, Second Lieut W H C Long, from the 6th Dragoons to be Second Lieutenat, vice H Cowper, promoted Dated 27th March, 1880.

101st Foot, Second Lieut P H Saulez has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 10 March, 1880

Rifle Brigade, Captain A H Drummond retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity Dated 27th March, 1880

1st West India Regiment, Captain W E Botlon, from the 18th Hussars, to be Captain, vice G E B Beale-Browne, who exchanges Dated 27th March, 1880.

Lieut G Brennan retiresfrom the Service, receiving a gratuity Dated 27th March, 1880

Lieut A W Lyster has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 10 March, 1880

Lieut F B Winter to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut J C C Gray, who has resigned that appointment Dated 1st Nov, 1879.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieut Erank E S Claridge has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps Dated 10th March, 1880.

Lieut E R J Warner, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A M Leslie, who exchanges Dated 27th March, 1880.

Medical Department, Surgeon-General W G Watt is granted retired pay Dated 27th March, 1880.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Surgeons. Dated 6th March, 1880 :—F R Barker, MB ; A Keughi, MD ; C B Hill ; J R A Clark ; H E B Flanagan ; H J Michael ; T Dorman, MD ; A W P Inman, MB ; T M Corker, MD ; E H Myles, MB ; G S Robinson ; T B Moffitt ; C A Webb ; J G Stephen Lewis ; H Martin MB ; A E J Croly ; R O Cusack ; E F Smith ; W D A Cowen ; R H Forman, MB ; S J Flood ; D Williams MD ; G W Robinson ; N Cameron, MB ; J Watson MD ; O Todd, MB ; A O Geohegan, MD ; C Richard Egan, MB ; J D Day, MB ; W R Henderson, M D ; R F Cumming ; A M Kavanagh ; J G Harwood ; R D Donaldson, MD ; H L Esmonde White ; C M Johnston ; J L Hall ; A H Burlton ; E North ; G F Poynder ; G K S Bigg ; G F A Smythe ; H L Battersby ; A Hewett ; E Landon ; P Mulvany ; J E Nicholson ; T W Beale ; F E C Hood ; W O Wolseley ; T F McNeece ; B T McCreery, MB ; A P O'Connor ; J McMullen, Bolster ; D Wardrop, MB ; G T Goggin ; H G Christian MB ; J M Jones ; F M Baker, MB ; C Williamson ; J R Oliver ; A Asbury ; P M Carleton MD ; Fitzroy B Maclean ; H L Cox, MB ; J P Carmody, MD ; R W Barnes ; T P Walsh ; G H K Mcdonald O' Callaghan ; P H Fox, and H A Wall.

Royal Military Asylum, Major H M Thompson, half-pay, late 82nd Foot, to be Secretary and Adjutant, vice Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H. Mackenzie, half-pay, late 15th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 20th March, 1880.

Half-pay, Captain FitzRoy Wilson, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Major Dated 27th March, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Deputy Commissary Mark W R Rushton has been placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of 12th July, 1878 Dated 1st Feb 1880.

Ordnance Store Department, In Gazette of 12th March, 1880, the name of Asst Commissary General of Ordnance F. W Wright, C B., should have appeared in the grade of Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance next below that of Dy Comry-Genl Molony ; and the name of Dy Asst-Comry Genl Campbell should have been next below that of Dy Asst Comry Genl Buchanan

Deputy Commissary J Steevens to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance from 31st January, 1880 and to be placed next below Deputy Asst Comry Genl Campbell ; not to carry back pay prior to 25th Feb 1880.

Assistant Commissary-General D. Gibbons retires under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1880, on the re-organization of the Department. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy-Commissary W C Gordon has been placed on retired pay under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1880, on the re-organization of the Department, Dated 24th March, 1880

Assistant Commissary-General A H Young retires under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1880, on the re-organization of the Department. Dated 1st April, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieut Col M R Bruce, Bombay Staff Corps, Dated 20th January, 1880.

Lieut Col J L Benwell, Madras Staff Corps Dated 20th January, 1880.

Lieut Col C Bean Lucie Smith, Madras Staff Corps Dated 20th January, 1880.

MEMORANDA.

Honorary Lieut Col C J R Tyler, late Major 80th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension Dated 9th March, 1880.

Major C B Tew, half-pay, late 15th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half pay Dated 26th March, 1880.

Captain C H Fairlie, half-pay, late 19th Hussars, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major Dated 27th March, 1880.

VINGORLA DISASTER FUND

The following sums have been received up to this day, 14th April, 1880 :—

EUROPEAN WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously subscribed	10,980	9	4
Capt Macaulay, S S Java	50	0	0
J Cowan, Chief Engineer, S S Java...	40	0	0
J Muir, 2nd do do ...	15	0	0
J Patterson, 3rd do do ...	10	0	0
J Cowper, 3rd Officer do ...	15	0	0
G Bannerman, 4th Officer do ...	10	0	0
Clerk	25	0	0
Total.....Rs.	11,145	9	4

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Previously subscribed to be apportioned by the Committee .....Rs.	575	0	0

NATIVE SUFFERERS' RELIEF FUND.

Previously subscribed .....Rs,	2,150	12	8

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRE AT A COTTON PRESS IN COLABA.

A FIRE broke out yesterday about noon in the Scott Press belonging to the New Colaba Company. The fire originated amongst a large quantity of loose cotton that was being cleaned on the upper floor of the building, where the people were at work. A flame was seen suddenly to burst out about the centre of a heap of loose cotton, which spread rapidly to four other heaps lying on the same floor ready for pressing. The flames then caught a wooden fan attached to the machinery shaft, which was partly burnt, but owing to the roof being constructed of iron rafters and girders, and covered with slate, the fire could not spread further upwards. Immediately after the alarm was raised Mr. Cooper, of the Gun Carriage Factory, turned out with a number of his workmen with their manual engine, and managed to keep the fire under until the Fort fire engines arrived, when the fire was extinguished within a couple of hours. The Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gell, and Mr. Crummey, the Superintendent of the Division, with a number of police officers, also assisted in removing all combustible matter from the vicinity of the fire. There was a large quantity of loose bales of cotton lying about the place, and with a strong breeze prevailing at the time it is fortunate the whole building was not burnt down. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is stated simply that the loose cotton suddenly burst out into a flame. The quantity of cotton burnt and damaged by water, together with the damages done to the building, is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury :—

ADMINISTRATION OF POISON.

Khodabux Elahibux, a sepoy of the 21st Regiment N, I, the Marine Battalion, was charged with administering poison to Sobhamunny, the wife of another sepoy of the same regiment, with intent to cause hurt. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Fox defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case appear to be these. On the 18th March last, when Sobhamunny's husband was away on duty from his residence in the Marine Battalion lines the prisoner went there with a bowl containing parched rice, curds, and sugar, and handing it to the woman, asked her to eat it. At the same time he asked her for a cigarette and a match, which she gave him, and he then walked away. A girl, named Coolsum, was in Subhamunny's room at the time, having come on a visit ; and after they had both partaken of the rice and curds, Coolsum went to her own residence in the lines. Soon afterwards both of them vomited several times. Sobhamunny went to the house of the Subedar, where she again vomited several times ; the prisoner was sent for, but the door of his room was locked and he could not be found ; and she therefore went back to her own house. The Subedar afterwards visited her with a native doctor, and some medicine was given her. When questioned by the Subedar, prisoner denied having given any rice and curds to the complainant, and disclaimed the ownership of the bowl, The matter vomited by the complainant and Coolsum was collected by a sepoy and sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government. It was found to contain a certain amount of arsenic ; and Dr Lyon would say to the jury that, as far as he could form an opinion, it contained white arsenic. The bottle produced in Court, he would say, contained about a grain of arsenic. But the evidence against the prisoner did not rest here. It would be shewn that on the 10th March the prisoner went to the shop of a Borah, a liceneed dealer in poison, and purchased a tola of arsenic.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. In cross-examination, the comlainant said that the prisoner was in the habit of coming to her house, but she did not know on what terms he was with her husband. He (her husband) had told her not to admit the prisoner into the house in his absence. On one occasion at midnight, a sepoy of the regiment tried to force open the door of her room, and she threw at him a small knife which was closed. A complaint was made against her, but no order was issued to turn her out of the lines. The jury, upon the evidence adduced, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Abdool Mahomed, who stood charged with the theft of two boxes containing wearing apparel and a bundle of bedding, of the collective value of Rs. 67, the property of Rama Mahadoo and Francis DeSouza, servants employed at the Grants' Buildings, Colaba, was next arraigned at the bar, and on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to a term of ten years' transportation,

The Sessions Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY'S JUDGMENT.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

34. Mr. Lang stated in his evidence that he did not know of any understanding that the bills cashed should be represented by produce, and that when he sent the credits to Mr. Arbuthnot authorizing him to cash bills without railway receipts, he did not think he was violating any condition express or implied, and that he did not consider that the Bank attached any consideration to the railway receipts. Mr. Moultrie, however, said that he certainly did not agree with Mr. Lang that there was no such understanding that the bill should always be represented by produce, but that there was such an understanding undoubtedly, and if he had been asked to allow such bills to be cashed, he would not have sanctioned it.

Mr. Lang in his cross-examination on the 27th January last said, "No doubt the proceeds of the drafts were generally invested in produce. I cannot say that they were always invested in produce." And in his cross-examination on the 30th January last he said, "As a rule, the bills cashed before the block were represented by produce. I cannot say that they always were. They were certainly followed by railway receipts. I cannot mention any particular instance in which bills drawn before the block were not represented by produce. . . . The bills were drawn with the object of purchasing produce. As a rule, I believe they represented mercantile transactions. I cannot say they did so on every occasion. I have no doubt that they did. . . . Every bill drawn at Nagpoor was followed by railway receipts. It was only in and after November 1878 that I ever cashed bills at Nagpoor for the purpose of bringing the money down to Bombay." I am of opinion that there undoubtedly was such an understanding as was spoken to by Mr. Moultrie, and that the Bank of Bengal had and has grave cause of complaint that, unknown to their agent at Nagpoor, the character of the bills was changed in November 1878, and that in the full belief that the monies he was advancing were to be applied in the purchase of produce in the Central Provinces and Khandeish. Large sums were obtained from him, and were under the instructions of Finlay, Scott and Co. immediately remitted to that firm for that firm's accomodation in Bombay. I think it was plainly Mr. Lang's duty to have informed either Mr. Moultrie or Mr. Arbuthnot of any departure from the agreed arrangements upon the footing of which the account had been worked except only during the time of the block when it became necessary to make a special arrangement. In the case of the bills discounted for many years by the Bank of Bombay for the firm we have Mr. Balfour's statement that they were all understood to be represented by produce and by the letter dated 31st October 1877 from Mr. Moultrie to Finlay, Scott and Co. (Exhibit 58) the firm was informed that the Bank of Bengal would be glad to continue the purchase of the firm's drafts at Nagpoor and Allahabad "as heretofore accompanied by railway receipts." The expression "accompanied as heretofore by railway receipts" was so far as the Allahabad bills were concerned admittedly inaccurate the railway receipts in connection with which as I have already noticed, following some days afterwards, but there was nothing in that letter, nor so far as I can see was there anything throughout the correspondence that could lead Mr. Lang to believe that the Bank would have advanced money at Nagpoor and Allahabad for any but bona fide mercantile transactions in and near the Central Provinces. In his cross-examination on the 30th January Mr. Lang said that it was about the 20th November 1878 that he determined to get down money in this way, that his firm was doing a good deal of business and had a good deal of money locked up in various ways. He had no doubt it was in want of accomodation, but was not suffering any exceptional pressure. It was merely a convenince getting the money down. In re-examination he said he was buying produce largely in Bombay down to the day of his failure, and he got the money from Nagpoor rather than in Bombay, because the rate of exchange was more favourable than if he had sold his bills in Bombay, and also because his firm had a certain amount of money locked up in the Central Provinces, and it was more proper to finance for it in that way, but that he would not have had the slightest difficulty in raising the money in Bombay if he had paid a little more for it.

35. I may remark that the firm got down the first remittances from Nagpoor apparently a short time after the firm's credit with the Bank of Bombay had, after Nicol & Co.'s failure, been reduced from 3 lacs to 1½ lac, and on the very day the first set of bills were discounted at Nagpoor Mr. Moultrie wrote to his head office as follows :—

[Read letter, 27th November 1878, Exhibit 135.]

36. I have now to consider the other charges brought against the insolvents. The charge in the first ground of opposition of destroying or wilfully preventing and withholding the production of certain books, papers, writings, letters and telegrams, and copies of letters and telegrams appears to me to be not made out. After the evidence of Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, and of Shapoorjee Hormusjee, the clerk in the Official Assignee's office, it is impossible to believe that the insolvents withheld the production of the private journal and private ledger, or the contract book and rough cash-book. Shapoorjee Hormusjee took over charge of them and of all the books and assets of the firm on the day the petition was filed, and having made a report to Mr. Turner as to the number of the firm's books, Mr. Turner gave directions, which under the circumstances appeared to be quite proper, that the books should remain in Finlay, Scott & Co.'s old office in charge of the Official Assignee's men until the sale of the office furniture, and four peons were put in charge of the office until the auction sale which took place about the end of May. Mr. Turner stated that just before the sale the books and papers were carried over to his office in the High Court by the auctioneer, Manjee, Johnson and Co., and the loose papers brought over in sacks. A few of the book were by oversight not carted over, but that was in no way owing to any instructions or default of the insolvents.

37. Then as to the pass-books. Mr. Turner said that one evening he had a long search with Mr. Lang and two of his (Mr. Turner's) clerks for the pass-books, and found two pass-books of the Bombay firm without any difficulty, and a third he found after some little time. He said that there were a great many pass-books of the Kurr chee firm in his office. He did not look into the sacks for the pass-books. The next day, which was the 2nd February last, Mr. Lynch, whose firm are solicitors for the insolvents, directed his managing clerk, Shewshunker Cassinath, to go to the Official Assignee's office and turn over every book and paper until he had found a missing pass-book, viz., that of the Bank of Bombay in use up to the time of the insolvency ; and accordingly Shewshunker went, and after a search, which lasted nearly three hours, he found the pass-book he was in search of (Exhibit 134) in the middle of a sack containing loose papers and pamphlets of different kinds. He showed the pass-book at once to Shamrao Gunput, a clerk in the Official Assignee's office, also a witness in the case ; and Mr. Turner says that Shewshunker brought the book to him in the office stating he had found it. Shortly after the insolvency, Mr. Turner sent up a number of the firm's books to Jubbulpoor with one of his clerks, Shamrao Gunput, that he might collect outstandings due to the firm and sell certain gunny bags. Shamrao afterwards wrote for other books in consequence of a suit which the Official Assignee brought at Jubbulpoor The clerk collected a little less than Rs. 6,000 there. In the suit a decree was obtained for Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Mr. Turner said that neither he nor his legal adviser there was satisfied with the decree, the suit having been brought for Rs. 6,000 against Mr. Fearnby, Finlay, Scott and Co.'s agent, but that he abstained from filing an appeal, as Mr. Moultrie urgently required the books in Bombay. Among the books sent up to Jubbulpoor was a book of telegram files, but it was sent up by mistake, and was not required there. Mr. Turner told us that the books of the Kurrachee firm were taken over by his attorneys, Messrs. Dyaram and Ooderam there, and kept by them to collect the outstandings until he got them down to Bombay at Mr. Moultrie's urgent request.

38. As to the charge of destruction of documents, Mr. Lang admitted that he, from time to time, destroyed his private correspondence. He said that in a suit which Nursey Kessowjee and Co. brought against his firm in 1876 he produced a quantity of private correspondence, being advised by his solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, to do so. That in such correspondence there were unpleasant remarks about Nursey Kessowjee and other people, which were never intended to be seen by any one, and that Mr. Craigie, who left India about the 20th October 1879, and was still absent, advised him to destroy his private correspondence generally if he did not wish it to be produced in Court ; and that subject to Mr. Craigie's advice, he from time to time destroyed his private correspondence. I see no reason to doubt that statement. The learned counsel for the insolvents in his reply called the Court's attention to the case of Wallace and others vs. Jefferson and others, Ind. Law Rep. 2 Bombay 453, a case relating to trade marks, and he said that during the argument of the point then before the Court which was as to the right of the defendant, Jefferson, to compel the production and obtain inspection of the private and confidential telegrams and letters which had passed between the firm's representative in Bombay and the firms in London and Manchester, it had been suggested, either by Sir Charles Sargent, or myself, before whom that case was argued, that the only way to prevent the production of correspondence intended to be private and confidential would be to destroy it. I certainly have some recollection of a remark having been made either by Sir Charles Sargent or myself to the effect that unless such letters were written by or to solicitors the production of them would, as the law stood, be compelled, and I think a remark was added that the only way of getting out of the difficulty would probably be to destroy such letters. The remark, however, if it was made, was merely a casual one thrown out in the course of the argument, and was not, I feel certain, intended to suggest or to sanction the adoption of such a practice. I do not consider that the grave charge against the insolvents framed under the 50th section, the most penal one in the Insolvent Act, of having fraudulently, with intent to conceal the state of their affairs, destroyed certain books, papers and writings, letters or telegrams, or copies of letters or telegrams has been made out, and for the reasons I have already given, I am of opinion that the first ground of opposition fails.

39. As to the second ground of opposition, viz., that the insolvents have concealed a debt due to the firm by Vussonjee Jaitha of Rs. 40,000 or thereabouts, no case whatever was made in support of such ground of opposition, and Mr. Pigot when he rose to address the Court on behalf of the opposing creditor at the conclusion of the evidence stated that he abandoned the case as regards Vussonjee Jetha.

40. The third ground of opposition, viz., that the insolvents contracted part of their debts to the opposing creditors by means of false representations I have already considered in great detail, and as I am of opinion that the firm is bound by the false representations made at Nagpoor by Dinanath and Hormusjee, I find that such ground of opposition has in substance been proved.

41. The fourth ground of opposition, viz., that the insolvents contracted their debts to the opposing creditors without having any reasonable expectation of paying the same has not, I think, been made out. The bills for Rs. 30,000 drawn in November 1878, and those for Rs.60,000 drawn in January 1879, were met by the firm and paid as they fell due. The insolvents cannot, therefore, be said to have contracted those debts to the Bank of Bengal without having had any reasonable expectation of paying the same. The Rs. 70,000 worth of bills cashed in March, the month before the failure is what the Bank loses. Mr. Lang stated that the accounts for the half year up to the 31st December were always made up towards the end of March, or very often in April, and that the accounts from the Kurrachee firm and of the Bombay firm up to the 31st December 1878 were received and made up about the end of March, and until then he had no idea of suspending. That if he had wished, and with his credit he could to the best of his belief have carried on until February 1880. He swore that he had no knowledge of the condition of the firm in January, February, or March 1879 when he entered into the contracts for those months. He knew what the position of the firm was up to the 30th June 1878, when three or four months after that date the accounts were made up, and as I have already pointed out, the balance then was Rs. 39,637-2-7 in the firm's favour. (See page 102 in private ledger, Exhibit 30, where that amount is brought out.) Mr. Lang said that for the half year up to the 30th June 1878 the Bombay profits were Rs. 70,874, and that that was the last result of a half year which he knew till April 1879. That amount, with the addition of a few annas and pies, the exact sum being Rs. 70,874-8-10, appears at the above cited page 102 in the stock account (Exhibit 30) with a reference to page 179 of the private journal, and on turning to that page I find under date the 30th June 1878 "Stock Account Debtor to Sundries. For nett gain on Bombay Rs. 70,874-8 10" which corroborates Mr. Lang's statement. The control of the financial arrangement of the firm was exclusively in Mr. Lang's hands, and although it seems somewhat strange that one so shrewd and intelligent, as he undoubtedly is, should have been so ignorant of the hopeless state into which his firm had drifted. I am not prepared to say that it was wholly improbable that he may have been so ignorant when he got the Rs. 70,000 worth of bills cashed in March 1879 by the Bank at Nagpoor.

42. The fifth and last ground of opposition is that the insolvents' whole debts so greatly exceed their means of providing for payment thereof during the whole time when the same were in course of being contracted as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same. I don't think that this ground has been established against the insolvents. There is, I think, nothing to show that when the European contracts were entered into by the firm there was any probability of any inability on the part of Finlay, Scott and Co. to carry them out, and the contracts made in India were supplementary to and were necessary to be made for the purpose of fulfilling the European ones, the first and earliest in the series in point of time. In exparte Brandrith in re Caldesell L. R. 3 Chancery Appeals 26, it was held by the present Lord Chancellor, then Lord Justice Cairns, that to subject a bankrupt to the penalties of the Bankruptcy Act 1861 S. 159 as having contracted debts without reasonable expectation of being able to pay the same, a section which being a penal section must, he said, be construed strictly, it must be shown that there are particular subsisting debts which at the time they were contracted, he could not reasonably have expected to be able to pay, and that it is not enough to show that he contracted in the aggregate a greater amount of debts than he could reasonably expect to pay. (See also exparte Bayley in re Ainsworth L. R. 3 Ch. App. 244, a decision of the Lord Justices Lord Cairn and Sir John Rolt on the same words in the same section of the Bankruptcy Act. The insolvents' firm, like other firms dealing largely in produce, was at times liable to losses from causes over which it had no control. I have already alluded to the reasons which Mr Lang gave for the old firm of Finlay, Scott & Co. becoming so enormously involved, terminating in a huge debt or rather in a series of huge debts on different accounts to Messrs. Baring Brothers as I have already noticed. Mr. Lang swore that the firm's business in 1878 and 1879 was smaller than it had been in 1875-1876 and 1877 ; and he referred in support of that to Exhibit 149 which is a statement of Bombay exports from 1873 to 1878.

43 There were, he said, various causes in 1878 and 1879 which contributed to his firm's failure. There was a partial destruction and great damage to the seed crops, and especially to the gingelly seed crop, owing to very late and unusual rains in October and November 1878. His firm had to ship this seed under contracts with Marseilles' firms, having sold it as fair ordinary of the season. On its arrival at Marseilles the buyers on testing it in their crushing mills found the oil it gave was of a different colour, and not so good a taste as in usual years. Law suits were brought in France, which were decided against the firm. Mr. Lang said his firm had done its best, and could not get any other seed, and the decisions were considered very unfair. It was in consequence of the losses sustained from those causes that partially induced him to stop payment. His firm had also taken up a good deal of freight forward as usual through the Suez Canal. The rain affected the quality, and forced him to reject a quantity of the seed, and it also affected the quantity. He had to relet a good deal of the freight at a loss, and freight having gone down, the firm lost on that. He had also sold bills of exchange forward against his intended shipments. The same causes to some extent prevented the fulfilment of the firm's contracts for bills of exchange. Exchange fell some 3 or 4 per cent, and there was a loss in consequence. Then the Indian Government took up all means of transport in Sind, carts, camels, ponies, and donkeys from October 1878 to February and March 1879 for the purposes of the Affghan war That, Mr. Lang said, entirely stopped the means of getting down produce to Kurrachee, as the districts where the produce is grown is not exactly on the Indus, and at that season the Indus is low and does not begin to rise till the melting of the snows, and the canals in Sind depend on the river. There were other unfortunate circumstances, but not of such magnitude as those to which he attributed the failure of his firm. He made up his mind that it was right to stop payment three or four days before he did suspend.

44. Then as to the capital of the firm of Finlay, Scott and Co. In the original schedule of the Kurrachee firm (p. 83) the capital with which that firm started was put down as Rs. 66,312-14-1 Shapoorjee Hormusjee, the clerk in the Official Assignee's office, who prepared the schedules for the insolvents stated that those figures were dictated to him by DeMonte, the book-keeper of the Bombay firm. Shapoorjee says that the insertion of that sum as capital was through inadvertence, and that Mr. Lang point d out the mistake to him and DeMonte the day before the schedule was filed, and that DeMonte admitted that it was his fault. Shapoorjee swears that he told Mr. Lang that the mistake could be rectified by amendment, and it was desirable that the schedule should be filed at once, as the Bank of Bombay had brought a suit against Finlay, Scott & Co. at Kurrachee, and an extract of that creditors claim was to be forwarded to be laid before the Court when the case came on. In the amended schedule (p. 82) the error was rectified, and the capital put down as nil. The letter of the 8th May 1879 (Exibit 5) from Mr. Moultrie to Mr. Lang shows that Mr. Moultrie pressed the latter to file his schedule at once, or otherwise protect the interests of the whole body of creditors, as he had heard that one of them was endeavouring to obtain a judgment and attach the Kurrachee property, and thus obtain a preference over the Bombay creditors. It is certainly and always has been a very common practice to amend schedules, and on the ordinary days appointed for the sitting of this Court, viz., on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in every month numerous applications are made on behalf of insolvents for that purpose—applications which are, I think, invariably granted. Mr. Lang and Shapoorjee both swore that the insertion of the item as the capital with which the firm of Finlay Scott and Co. started was a mistake, and I entertain no doubt that it was.

45. From the above remarks it will be seen that in my opinion the Bank of Bengal has not proved 1st, 2nd, 4th or 5th grounds of opposition, but that it has succeeded in substantiating the 3rd ground, viz., that the insolvents contracted part of their debts to the opposing creditors by means of false representations, *i.e.*, by the representations made at Nagpoor by Dinanath and Hormusjee, and for which the firm is liable. As the financial management of Finlay, Scott and Co. in Bombay was, as Mr. Lang said, entirely in his hands, Mr. Cunyngham having nothing to do with it, and not being aware that Mr. Lang was getting the bills drawn at Nagpoor without railway receipts, it is evident that his case differs from that of Mr. Lang. Mr Macpherson argued that the charge of reckless trading was the only one of the charges which had reference to Mr. Cunyngham, but to that I cannot assent. He as well as Mr. Lang benefitted by the false representations made by the firm's agents or agent at Nagpoor, on the faith of which bills amounting in the aggregate to the large sum of Rs. 160,000 were discounted and the proceeds remitted to and used by the Bombay firm in its general business, and he must take the consequences of the advantage he so derived.

46. It appears to me to be the bounden duty of this Court to do what lies in its power to uphold any fair and well understood agreements on the footing of which merchants conduct their business transactions one with another, and I think that between banker and customer equally as between man and man the most open and candid dealing and the strict st good faith should be observed in their pecuniary relations.

47. Having regard to the conduct of Mr Lang, and through him of his firm with reference to the monies of the Bank of Bengal remitted direct to Bombay I feel it impossible that this Court can grant to the insolvents their immediate discharge, and bearing in mind that this insolvency is now nearly a year old, I have decided upon disposing of the case in the following manner under section 47 of the Insolvent Act I adjourn the hearing of Mr. Walter Lang's petition for four calendar months with protection, and at the expiration of that period he will be entitled to his discharge. I adjourn the hearing of Mr. A. D. Cunyngham's petition for one calendar month with protection, and at the expiration of such period he will be entitled to his discharge. The interim orders of both insolvents will accordingly be renewed for the above periods.

48. As to the costs of the hearing the insolvents must of course bear their own. With regard to the Bank of Bengal the sole opposing creditor it has with much labour and expense succeeded in proving to this Court that it was induced to part with very large sums of money by the fraudulent representations at Nagpoor of the agents or agent of Finlay, Scott and Co. It has also shown that as regards the mortgages for £15,000 and £5,000, and the sum of Rs. 241,585-6-3 (the cost at which the Elphinstone Circle property stood in the books when the new firm professed to take over those premises in January 1872) it is extremely doubtful whether any of those three sums ought to remain in the schedule. Then the non-production and the now admitted destruction of certain books, documents, and papers certainly justified a full investigation. The Bank of Bengal ought not in my opinion to be made to bear the cost of exposing the fraud committed upon the Bank's manager at Nagpoor, or for sifting to the uttermost the various circumstances connected with the trading and acts of the firm, and with certain entries in the schedule which demanded a searching enquiry. I therefore direct that the opposing creditor, the Bank of Bengal do have its costs of this opposition and hearing out of the estate of the insolvents.

49. As to the items of Rs. 15 000 and Rs. 50,000 in respect of the two mortgages, and the item representing the cost of the Elphinstone Circle premises, I do not feel in a position to strike those items out of the schedule at present, and I accordingly reserve leave to the Official Assignee, who can make further enquiries, communicate if he thinks proper with those interested in the mortgages, and, if necessary, take advice upon the subject, to make any application to the Court hereafter in respect to those or any of those items which he may deem expedient for the protection and proper winding up of the estate.

THE VOLUNTEER FETE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 10.

CAPTAIN THEODORE COOKE, commanding the Poona Detachment of the B. V. R. Corps, who has won the esteem of all around him gave a grand *fete* to the children and relations of all our Volunteers this evening in the spacious compound. The gathering of our Volunteers with their relations and children this evening was numerous. The scene was picturesque. Captain Scorggie, commanding the G Company, who recently arrived from England, was present, and received many greetings after his absence in England for two years. Like Captain Theodore Cooke, Captain Scorggie is very much liked, and his absence from Poona was much felt by his company, but now that he has returned, let us hope that he alone will have the ruling voice in matters affecting the G Company. But returning to the subject of the *fete*. The gathering at the College was very pleasant, and as the little ones were enjoying themselves, I thought of the words of Longfellow—

> "Between the dark and the day light,
> When the night is beginning to lower,
> Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
> That is known as the children's hour."

There were gaily caparisoned elephants and the merry-go-rounds, and racing for both boys and girls, when prizes were distributed ; while the College band materially enhanced the pleasures of the evening. Refreshments were supplied on a liberal scale, and the children all looked happy and gay

The evening's merry-making was brought to a close by exhibition of the wonders of the magic lantern, which kept the children in high amusement. Lieutenant Peaker and Quarter-Master Sergeant Barne's were the only other Volunteer officers present. Sergeant Savage planned and arranged the *fete* so generously provided, and must be thanked for his exertions.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE S. S. AMELIA OFF THE LACCADIVES.

THE *Cochin Argus* gives the following account of the disaster :—

The S. S. Amelia, under the command of Captain Dixon, left Cochin, bound for London, at midnight on the 3rd instant. She took a westerly course, and by observation at noon on the 4th, she was found to be in Lat 9° 56, Long. 74° 47'30 West. All was going on well, and at 9 o'clock the same night, the Captain left the bridge after leaving orders to keep a good look out, and if land were sighted to call him at once. At 9·20 the Captain came on deck, and on looking round to his astonishment saw land on the starboard beam and breakers ahead. Orders were at once given to put the helm to starboard, and the engines to be reversed full speed, which were immediately carried out, but the steamer's way was not stopped, and she had altered only two points when she ran right on the reef and began to strike and roll heavily, thereatening to turn over. On sounding, 6 feet of water were reported in the forehold, and the engine room began to fill fast, In order to prevent any possible *contretemps*, the Captain very wisely ordered the boats to be got ready and provisioned.

At 11-30, P. M, the water was half way up the cylinder, and as there were six fathoms of water under the vessel's stern, all hands were ordered into the boats to lay by till day light. At 3-30 a. m. the vessel began to part at No. 2 hatch, and the cabin was also getting flooded. As the engine room was full and there were fourteen feet of water in the forehold, nothing could be done to save the vessel. At 5-30 a. m., natives from the neighbouring islands came alongside and a diver reported the keel to be broken in two pieces. The fore deck soon began to break up, as also the after part at No. 4 hatch. At 9-30 broadside burst open and the cargo began to be washed out. The stern was then one foot above water, and as the ship was breaking up fast and nothing could be done the Captain resolved to stand for Cochin. As he passed the stern, he noticed the main mast shaking. He reached Alleppey on Wednesday evening. At noon on Wednesday he saw the chief officer's boat and at 1 a. m. the second officer's. It is probable as they have not yet turned up that they were picked up by a vessel that was in sight. The Amelia ran on what is known as the "Kalpeni" reef situated between the Cheri and Kalpeni islands of the Lacadive Group, and the Captain ascribes the loss to a strong northerly current which took the vessel 12·16 miles north of her course, as ascertained at noon on Sunday

The Amelia carried 899 cwt of coffee. 188 cwt, of coir yarn, besides ginger, cardamoms, &c., forming a very valuable cargo in all.

THE BHOOTEA RAID

THE *Englishman* gives the following particular of the recent raid by the Bhooteas across the British frontier :—

Early in the morning of the 30th ultimo information was brought to Colonel Allen, the Officer Commanding at Buxa, that the village of Chunbattee, situated some what less than a mile east of the Cantonment, had been attacked by some Bhooteas from across the frontier, and that several persons had been wounded and some carried off. Lieut. Sage was at once (8 A. M.) despatched with a party to try to capture the raiders, but when he reached the village they had decamped. Some five houses were found to have been visited by the raiding party, three persons had been wounded and five had been